

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHOEBUS SHAH MEHTA IN 1912

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO 194

BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 15 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE
and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17 Dec.	RAJPUTANA	COMORIN	16,568
24 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	16,132
31 "	"	"	11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MAOJA	20,837
14 "	RAWALPINDI	MORRA	16,901
21 "	RANCHI	"	16,903
28 "	RAZMAK	MALDERA	16,903
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	"	16,903
11 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,903
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	16,903
25 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	"	16,903
24 "	CHINA	"	7,952
31 "	RANCHI	"	16,901
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN	"	20,847
14 "	RANCHI	"	16,903
21 "	RAZMAK	"	16,903
28 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,903
5 May	MALWA	"	16,903
12 "	RAJPUTANA	"	16,568
19 "	RAZMAK	MORRA	16,903
26 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	"	11,518
31 "	RAZMAK	"	16,903
6 June	RAJPUTANA	NALDERA	16,568
13 "	RAZMAK	"	16,903
20 "	CHINA	"	7,952
27 "	RAZMAK	"	16,903
30 "	RAWALPINDI	"	16,903

② To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

1st Saloon only
Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:
1st Saloon to London A. 280, B. 270, C. 260.
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. 273, B. 263, C. 253.
2nd Saloon to London A. 254, B. 254, C. 244.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. 240, B. 230, C. 220.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPUR" on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1927		
18th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
18th Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1927		
23rd Dec.	IASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan
1628		
10th Jan.	KHIVA	Colombo Straits China and Japan
23rd	KALYAN	Colombo Straits China and Japan
13th	HUYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan

X Does not carry Passengers.
* Approximate Dates.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Penang Maru	5314	2 Dec.	17 Dec.
Muroran Maru	5374	16 "	30 "
Moji Maru	3757	21 "	5 Jan.
Sado Maru	5098	30 "	12 "
Miyadono Maru	5373	10 Jan.	20 "
Tyne Maru	5373	10 "	20 "
Genoa Maru	5785	16 "	30 "
Meigen Maru	5345	21 "	3 "
* Awa Maru	6028	30 "	12 Feb.

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 237-8. Telex: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Indo Maru	14th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Hoyo Maru	15th "	24th "
Shimoda Maru	16th "	25th "
Hankow Maru	17th "	26th "
Cebu Maru	25th "	31st Jan.
Ishikawa Maru	29th Dec.	10th "
Indus Maru	7th Jan.	16th "
Borneo Maru	11th "	20th "
Yokohama Maru	20th "	30th "

For Particulars apply to:-
CE. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY" - genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dose Rs. 2-3, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.-Uleer, Kandi.
Agents:-KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamer	Tons
1927		
16th Dec.	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi, Karachi via Port Blair, Dwaraka & Cutch Mandrie.
17th "	CHAKLA	"
19th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandrie.
21st "	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
21st "	BANDRA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd "	ELLORA	Mombasa

* Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bushehr. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Daily Edition.			
Rs. 25.			
1 Year	20 0	25 0	30 0
6 Months	10 0	12 0	15 0
3 Months	5 0	6 0	8 0
1 Month	1 14	2 0	3 0

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 38. Rs. 4. Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virajlal Ranchhodas)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharma) and other information, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams by any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2.45 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients' instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market. For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:-
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.

Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add: "COMTELENG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents:-C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY
Valuation Year. Surplus disclosed.
First .. 1917 .. Rs. 11,532
Second .. 1920 .. Rs. 27,737
Third .. 1923 .. Rs. 1,16,644
No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY AND UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907).
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER Rs. 1,500 IN CASH YOU GET FULLY PAIDUP AND Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE POLICY Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.
OF
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:-
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 2 as per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs. E. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Essof Building, D'Almeida Street, Mazagon, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:-

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd

Trustee-Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders-(Established 1891)-No Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:-
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25.

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASIFIED ADVTs

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TWO SMALL OFFICES, best business locality glass wooden partition, good ventilation, light. Rent Rs. 37. and 25. Apply sharp Box No. 2900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C. R605

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Platt's Twist Mules 1920 Total Spindles 1440 in perfect working order. Offers invited. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS LTD., Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort.
N. R598

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—CALHOTEL.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MOTHER INDIA—The women of India Society, Belgaumj Agra, has published a book in Hindi in two parts one containing Hindi translation of Miss Mayo's Mother India and the other repudiating serious charges laid against Indian people. Price Rs. 1/ for each part.
L. 582

MEDICALS.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMA. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 27/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P. 28515-A

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate. Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2936, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B. 29545

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rate:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, CO. LTD (SHOLAPUR.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Twentieth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ending 30th June, 1927.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 6th December, 1927, to THURSDAY, the 15th December, 1927, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJJI & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1927.
29559

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PARBHANI GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the AGENCY AGREEMENT between the above Company and their Agents has been terminated as from the 9th December, 1927.

All persons having dealings with the Company are therefore warned against dealing with the Agents and if notwithstanding this intimation they do so they will do so at their risk.

Notice is further given that a Committee of the Directors consisting of Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Petit has been appointed to receive moneys on behalf of the Company and generally to manage the Company.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1927.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
Chairman.

29673

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEELWORK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork required for overhead III class waiting facilities at Dadar.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 for each set, which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th January, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, 10th December, 1927.

29659

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, laying cement concrete surface and provide drainage arrangements, etc., at the private streets off 41 Delisle Road (G Ward), and (2) Bandrawada Road (C Ward), will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant.

The names of all the partners constituting the firm should be invariably specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 12th December, 1927.

29674

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF STEELWORK FOR A SHED AT NAGPUR.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of steelwork required for a shed over the tranship platform at Ajni Yard, Nagpur.

2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received, specification and drawings can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set which amount will not be returned.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on 16th January, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway,
Bombay, 10th December, 1927.

29660

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1767 of 1927.

(1) ALIBHOY ADAMJEE PEER-BHOY, (2) SHAIKH ABDUL KADAR SHAIKH MAHOMED-BHOY, both of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Queen's Road, without the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all other the members of the Dawoodi Borah Community in respect of whom Sirdar Saydena Taher Saifuddin, the Head Priest of the Dawoodi Borah Community has declared that he has severed his connection being the plaintiffs in Suit No. 3503 of 1922 Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) ROSHANALLY MAHOMED-ALLI RUNGWALLA, (2) GULAMHUSSEIN ESAJI TAJ-BHAI and (3) MAHOMEDALLI ALLABUX, of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing near Doctor Street, without the Fort, on behalf of themselves and all the other members except the plaintiffs of the Dawoodi Borah Community being the defendants in suit No. 3503 of 1922. (4) SALEBHAI KARIM-JI BARODAWALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Cumballa Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, (5) ESOPFALLI EBRAHIMJI BAX-DUKWALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (6) MULLA MAHOMEDALLI SHAIKH SARAF-ALLI HARARWALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Sarang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (7) The said GULAMHUSSEIN ES-SAJEE TAJBHOY, (8) HUSSEINBOY HEPTULA NOOR-UDIN, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (9) The said MULLA MAHOMEDALLI ALLABUX, (10) HUSSEINBOY JIVANJI, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, (11) ABDUL TYEB MAHOMEDALLY, also of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (12) EBRAHIM ABDUL KADAR, also of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant residing at Navakhana Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, (13) KARIM-JI EBRAHIM ARSIWALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dawoodia Street, without the Fort of Bombay, (14) ABDULLABHAI FASULLABHAI MUNIM, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ehsani Mohalla outside the Fort of Bombay and (15) MOOSAJI SHAIKH ESSUFALLY MALLA, of Bombay, Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, being the members of the Committee of Management of a part of the Narialwadi Cemetery under the consent decree in the said Suit No. 3503 of 1922. Defendants

the Dawoodi Borah Community for following reliefs:—

The plaintiffs pray:—

- That it may be declared that they are no longer bound by the Consent Decree, dated 18-8-25 passed in suit No. 3503 of 1922 and that the said Consent Decree has become impossible of performance and of no effect;
- That the said Consent decree may be set aside and the said suit being suit No. 3503 of 1922 be restored to board for hearing on the merits;
- That it may be declared that the plaintiffs are entitled to bury their dead in the said Cemetery in any place as heretofore and not merely on the portion attempted to be separated by the said Consent decree;
- That the defendants may be restrained by an injunction from preventing the plaintiffs from so burying their dead as and from using the said burial ground for all lawful purposes connected with the use thereof.
- That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an injunction of this Honourable Court from preventing the plaintiffs and from burying their dead and using the said Cemetery for all lawful purposes connected with the use thereof, i.e., reciting Fateha and Ziarat and the reading of the Holy Koran and Sadakullah and renovation of the tombs of their relatives and friends and calling prayers also upon the dead bodies.
- That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.
- That the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that 25th day of January, 1928, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the above suit.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1927.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 10th day of December, 1927.

YASHWANT V. REGE,
For Messrs. Dabholkar & Jetharam.

29665

NOTICE.

RE: INSOLVENCY APPLICATION NO. 16 OF 1927.

IN THE MATTER OF BALDEVNAD CHHAGANLAL AND MANILAL CHHAGANLAL.

OFFERS will be received for the purchase of a very valuable immovable property opposite the Marine Lines station upto the 4th January, 1928. Offers will be subject to the confirmation by the 1st class Sub-Judge Court at Nadiad. Particulars can be had from the undersigned.

(Sd.) N. C. DALAL & CO.,

Attorneys for Messrs. N. C. Dalal and G. D. Talati the joint Receivers in Insolvency No. 16 of 1927.

111, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Dated 6th December, 1927.

29634

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION AT RAMPUR STATE.

HUGE STOCK OF SURPLUS MACHINERY, such as Electric Plants, Engines, Boilers, Ammonia Compressor with 4 tons Ice Tank, Pumps of various Types, Roller Mill, Flour Mill Dynamos, Saw Bench, Circular Saw Bench, Disintegrator, Weighing Machines, etc., etc. A large quantity of Stores and Stocks too numerous to mention will be sold by Public Auction at the State Factories, Rampur, on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1928, and following days, commencing daily at 10 a.m. by Messrs. NIADAR MALL & RANGI LALL, Commission Agents to Rampur State and Government and Railway Auctioneers, Mori Gate, Delhi, from whom detailed list can be had.

29661

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the Underwriters:—

1 case Stator (Electric Armature).
5 packages Ford Radiators (27 by 32 by 48 Black Shell, Model 1920).
3 cases Loom Brackets.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

FURNITURE SALE, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 15TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT BALLARD PIER, WITTET ROAD, "SAHIBBAUG HOUSE", NEAR GRAND HOTEL.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time very handsome made to order household French polished dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Roberts, Wimbridge, Dewji Ganji and others, mirror back sideboards, rich silver, glass crockery and plated ware, brass table ornaments, dumbwaiters table and ceiling fans, dinner waggons, glass bead-screens, door curtains with brass rods, rich Persian and velvet pile carpets, drawing room Chesterfield suites, mirror and panel door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double beds, richly carved blackwood chifferoni and centre and card table, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman and others.

Catalogues are published and furniture on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand, Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortgagees Teekchand Fatchchand and others, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Narayan Narsoo Kether, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 20th January, 1922 and made between the said Narayan Narsoo Kether of the first part, Govind Kashinath Joglikar of the second part and the said Teekchand Fatchchand and others of the third part Messrs. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers will put up for sale by public auction on SATURDAY, the 17th day of December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following immovable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land situate at Mahim, without the Fort in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 726.50 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collectors Old No. 491, New No. 4327 Old Survey No. 151 and New Survey No. 1162 and bounded on or towards the East by plot No. 5 on or towards the West by plot No. 1 on or towards the North by plot belonging to Abdullah bin Ali Sabee Coor and on or towards the South by plot No. 3 and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5555 Street No. 63, 63A and 64.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Purnanand Clubwalla and Jasubhai, attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at No. 77, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned.

MISTRY & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1927, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:—

Medicine, cloth, Rose water, China clay, Air Gun, buttons, cups and saucers, household goods, mending fluid, match labels, motor tubes, invalid chair, toys, iron, school slates, Jamaica Rum and Brandy, Stationery and chalk, etc.

1 Lot Dock Sweepings, Scrap iron, Hardware, cotton rope, metal and iron, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS SEEING TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK THE PROCESSION FILM OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF AFGHANISTAN

From Gateway of India to Govt. House.

AT

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD.

STOP YOUR
HURRY! HURRY! WORRY!
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD
HAROLD LLOYD

in
"WHY WORRY?"

Six Reels
"THE TICHBORNE DOLE"
Two Reels

A Picture from the series of Haunted
Houses and Castles of Great Britain.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE (CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road Presents during this week Universal JEWEL CHEATING CHEATERS

FEATURING
BETTY COMPTON
and Kenneth Harlan
DAILY at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
NEXT WEEK
"Sensation Seekers"
The Soul of the modern Girl laid bare
with
BILLIE DOVE and HUNTLEY GORDON

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 13.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lbs.
January shipment sellers 49/6.
Barletta Russo per 64 lbs.
January shipment sellers 49.
Wheat South Australian:
Dec./Jan. shipment value 52.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:
December shipment buyers 51/3.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 13.
Silver:—Market very quiet.
Spot 26-15/16
Forward 26-11/16

LONDON GOLD.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. ... £4/11-12

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 13.
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. 21-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
(London Register) 121-1/2
P. and O. Banking Corporation 10-1/2
National Bank 50
Eastern Bank 6-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 86-1/4
Conversion Loan 75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. 103-1/8
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. 55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent.
Sterling Loan 60-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent.
Sterling Loan 70-5/8
Consols 54-3/8
War Loan 5 p.c. 101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. 93-1/4

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 14.
Castor seeds Delivery May Opening 51/4,
Highest 51/13, Lowest 51/5, Closing 51/7/6.
Cotton seeds Delivery January Opening
4/8, Closing 4/8.
Cotton seeds Delivery May Opening 4/10-6,
Closing 4/10/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February
Opening 56/7, Closing 56/5.

PRODUCE MARKET.

WHEAT OPTIMISTIC ESTIMATE

Bombay, Dec. 14.
Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the
following cable from Liverpool dated 13th
instant (9-45 p.m.):—
"America cables corn weak conse-
quence large visible increase wheat more
optimistic estimate. Argentine Australia
induced general liquidation possibly decline
further would favour bull side."

MARWARI BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Linseed May 1928 Rs. 10-6-0
Wheat January 1928 Rs. 7-6-9
Wheat May 1928 Rs. 7-8-3

DANA BUNDER QUOTATIONS.

Wheat Ready Delhi 7 9 6
Wheat December 7 9 6
Wheat January 7 8 9
Wheat Ready Karachi 7 8 0
Wheat December 7 9 0
Groundnuts Ready 56 12 0
Groundnuts February 56 10 6
Cottonseed January 4 5 0
Linseed Ready 10 3 0
Castorseed May 50 2 0

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)
Muktsar (Punjab), Dec. 12.
FORWARD:
Wheat Magh 4 9 6
Wheat Har 4 8 0
Gram Jeth 3 19 6
Gwara Poh 2 12 9
Gwara Phagan 2 14 9
Cottonseeds Poh 3 12 0
Cottonseed Phagan 3 13 3
Rapeseed Baisakh 7 3 0
READY:
Wheat 4 8 0 to 5 0 6
Gram 3 15 6 to 4 3 0
Cottonseeds 3 12 0
Cotton 29 9 0
Kapas 12 12 0 to 13 4 0
Gwara 2 12 6
Market Arrival:
Kapas 700 mds.
Grain 1800 mds.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.
Receipts of various raw produce into
Bombay up to noon, the 13th instant:—
Wheat 6,215 cwt.
Linseed 4,701 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds. 168 "
Gingellyseeds 12,598 "
Poppyseed 355 "
Groundnuts 17,700 "
Castorseed 4,857 "
Rice 4,608 "
Myrabollams 4,535 "
Cottonseed 39,567 "
Mowraseed 77 "
Gram 1,046 "
Jowar 1,823 "
Maize 78 "
Barley 1,090 "
Bajree 5,443 "
Coal 4,842 tons.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(Messrs. Devkarar Nanjee.)

Bombay, Dec. 14.
Our Silver market shows a net decline of
4 annas since we wrote our last Review.
The easiness in the prices was witnessed in
the middle part of the week and has been
due to large arrivals from America and
general selling. The market somewhat
recovered at the close on account of stand-
still in the Foreign markets and the in-
creased daily off-take here. The highest
price touched during the week was Rs. 69-14
on the 6th instant and the lowest Rs. 69-4
on the 9th instant, the range for the week
being Rs. 0-10. T. T. Shanghai on London
is 9 1/16 lower than the last week, the
highest price touched being 2-7 5/8 on the

6th instant and the lowest 2-7 7/16 on the
12th instant.

The London price is the same as in the
last week. The market was quiet and
steady with India being a moderate buyer
while China, generally, a seller. America
has remained operating both ways. The
New York price is 58 3/8 cents i.e. same
as the last week's closing. The highest
price was 58 1/2 cents on the 6th instant
and the lowest 58 1/8 cents on the instant.
The prices for Gold are almost the same,
yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-5-9
for ready Rs. 21-5-6 for the first settlement
and Rs. 21-5-9 for the second settlement.
London price remains unchanged at £4-4-
11 1/2.

The market has evinced a somewhat easier
tone this week and closes with an uncertain
tendency.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 14.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received
the following quotations by special Cable-
gram from their Agents in London to-
day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p. c. 1933)	103 10 0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd.	3 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ord.	91 15 0
Stock	0 12 3
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 p. c. Pref.)	109 10 0
Bombay Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1932)	0 7 6
British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd.	0 14 3
Burma Corporation, Ltd.	4 8 2
Burmah Oil Co., Ltd.	110 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 6 p. c. Debs. (1932)	98 15 0
Australian 5 p. c. Loan (1935/45)	99 0 0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 p. c. Debs. (1933/33)	1 6 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ord.)	21 0 0
Chartered Bank of India, A. and China	0 3 9
Chersonese Rubber Co., Ltd.	6 7 6
Eastern Bank, Ltd.	18 17 0
French 5 p. c. Rentes	21 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Corp.	70 15 0
India 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Stock	52 5 0
India 4-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1930/55)	62 10 0
India 5-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan (1933/33)	103 0 0
Karachi Port Trust 5-1/2 p. c. Debs. (1931)	101 0 0
Linggi Plantations, Ltd.	2 10 0
Lloyds Bank Limited	3 4 0
Mexican Eagle Oil Co., Ltd.	0 15 9
National Bank of India, Ltd.	50 0 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord.)	7 0 0
P. & O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.	16 10 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p. c. Debs.	83 0 0
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4 8 9
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	187 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 p. c. Pref. Stock)	88 10 0
Tata Iron & Steel (7 p. c. Debs. 1934/48)	104 0 0
Tata Power (7-1/2 p. c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	102 10 0
War Loan 5 p. c. (1929/47)	101 10 0
Remarks:—Market—Steady.	
Anglo-Persian Oils XD 1/6 final.	

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received
the following quotations by special Cable-
gram from their Agents in London to-
day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices.
Bukit Darah Rubber	28
Cavunai Rub. & Tea	20
Ceylon Planters	40
Ceylon Rubber	65
Clunes Estates	35
Cochin Rubber	60
Ella Tea	290
Estates Co. of Uva	40
Fairlawn Estate	37
Freemore Estates	70
Hathaway Rubber	11/8
Honiton Rubber	55
Horwala Rubber	25
Indo-Malay Estates	16
Jambulande T. & Rub.	28
Jehong Rubber	50
Kalutara Company	25
Kalutara Rubber	25
Kofani Valley Rub.	33
Langkat River	30
Lanka Rubber	500
Lansdowne Rubber	60
Maha Uva Estates	38
Matale Valley Rub.	32
Mellia Mor Estates	47/8
Mirishena Rubber	37
Narandoga Rubber	57/8
Neuchatel Estates	27/8
North Western Rub.	32
Palmadulla T. & Rub.	45
Rubber Growers'	235
Saffragam T. & Rub.	75
Talagawella Tea	23
Torrington Tea	85
Udabagga Tea	30
Udappalle Rubber	18
Uluwatu Rubber	60
Vozan Tea	60
Interims Interims for 1926 Ccceptants.	
Remarks:—Market—Steady.	
Rubber:—Spot Colombo Re. 1-01-1/5	
Cents.	

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

	Bombay, Dec. 14.	This Week	Season	Last Season
Week ending 10th December 1927.				
Brought into sight	456	9,286	11,232	
Receipts at U. S.	233	5,334	7,627	
Exports from America.				
To Great Britain	17	615	1,150	
To Continent	109	2,320	2,695	
To Japan, Canada, &c.	22	577	700	
Total	148	3,412	4,563	
World's Spinners Takings of American Cotton	430	6,615	6,661	
Deliveries to Spinners.				
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	1,039	994	
Visible Supply.				
Stocks at American Ports	2,662	2,967		
Stocks at American Interior	1,341	1,527		
Focus				
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent	2,213	2,389		
Total	6,156	6,383		
Last week	6,119	6,656		
Difference on week	+37	+227		
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	963	1 181		
This week				
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	200		
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)	4,900	4,900		

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Name.	Latest Prices.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents on the 13th inst.	
Miller's Timber and Trading	£
Co. Ord.	1 2 3
4-1/2 p. c. India Loan 1930/55	92 2 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord.	0 12 7-1/2
Anglo Burma Tin Co.	1 5 7-1/2
Attock Oil	1 9 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 0 3
Bengal Iron Ord.	1 7 0
Burma Corporation	Rs. 6 14 4 1/2
British American Tobacco	5 4 0
Comrands	7 5 9
Coffee Printers	1 6 9
Dunlop Rubber Co.	1 13 1-1/2
Anglo Persian Oil Co.	3 5 0
Rhodesian & General Asbestos	4 7 6
James Finlay Ord.	4 14 6
General Elec. Co. Ord.	1 18 6
Jokai Assam Tea Co. Ord.	5 11 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 12 6
Shell Transport & Trading Ord.	4 8 9
Hudson's Bay Co. Ord.	4 8 9
Malayalam Plantations	2 4 0
British Burma Pests. Ord.	6 7 6
Rubber Plant Investment Trust	2 3 0
O.	5 2 0
Somnand Plantations	0 14 1-1/2
Vickers Ord.	5 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Co. Ord.	0 14 1-1/2 (XD)
(Tin)	
Imperial Tobacco Ord.	
Government Securities.—Firm.	
General Securities.—Steady.	
Oil shares.—Steady but little doing.	
Rubber shares.—Quiet.	
Stock of Rubber in London.—6,601 Tons.	
Increase on week.—142 Tons.	

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 13.
Cottonseed, Bombay:
Dec./Jan. shipment quoted £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £18-15-0.
Rapeseed Toria, ton:
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £19-15-0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 13.
T. T. Berlin on London	20-43-7/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12-07-5/8
T. T. Brussels on London	34-90
T. T. Madrid on London	29-26
T. T. Milan on London	90-00
T. T. Berne on London	25-28
T. T. Paris on London	124-02
T. T. London on Prague	164-81

REMITTANCES TO HOME

REMITTANCES TO HOME
TREASURY.
(In pounds sterling).
Remittances during the week ending 10th December 1927:—
Sterling purchased in India .. 2,655,000
Total .. 2,655,000
Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 10th December 1927:—
Sterling purchased in India .. 19,150,000
Transfer from paper Currency
Reserve in England to Home
Treasury 5,574,000
Total .. 24,724,000

PUBLIC LIBRARIES MOVEMENT

ALL INDIA CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT MADRAS

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.
Arrangements have been made to hold fourth All-India Public Libraries Conference at Madras during the Congress week, probably on 24th instant. Exact date will be settled within 2 days. All the Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in the country are particularly requested to immediately select delegates and send them to the conference. Special papers on "Public Libraries and their activities," "Local Boards and public libraries," the "State and public library movement," "universities and public library movement," will be read at the conference. Communications should be addressed to Mr. T. Venkataramanayya, secretary All-India Public Library Association Congress Grounds Madras.

BOMBAY ANDHRAS FOR BOYCOTT

BOGUS MANIFESTO REPUDIATED

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your esteemed paper and oblige.

My attention has been drawn to an anonymous manifesto published in the columns of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 12th instant, in which it is sought to make out that the Andhras of the City of Bombay in general and the members of the Andhra Association in particular are anxious to extend a hearty reception to the forthcoming Royal Commission. As a member of the Managing Committee of the said Andhra Association, I must confess to a feeling of surprise and astonishment at the audacity and the mentality of the persons responsible for the publication of the said manifesto in the name of the Association, when as a matter of fact, no meeting either of the general body or of the Executive Committee was ever held for the purpose of considering the attitude to be adopted towards the Simon Commission. Under the circumstances, any such publication as intended to be representative of the Association is absolutely unauthorised by interested persons. I am one of the active members of the said Association and I am not so far aware of any resolution passed by the said Association indicating its mind to co-operate with the impending Royal Commission. I must, therefore, say that the said declaration is made regardless of any truth and without any foundation. The declaration does not reflect the real state of the feelings of the members of the Andhra Association and if those responsible for its publication have the courage of their conviction should convene a general meeting to ascertain the mind of the members.

A huge representative meeting of all the Telugus of the City of Bombay will be shortly held at Kanathipura under the auspices of the Telugu Mahajan Association, under the Presidentship of Rao Badur Manaji Rajaji J.P. to determine the attitude of the Telugus of Bombay towards the Royal Commission. The advocates of the co-operation with the Royal Commission should venture to attend the said meeting and press their views before that great gathering. Knowing as I do the real feeling of the Telugus of the City of Bombay, I make myself bold enough to challenge these persons to win over at least five persons to their side. The public knows that the managing Committee of the Telugu Mahajan Sabha has already passed a resolution condemning the personnel of the Royal Commission and deciding upon boycotting the Commission completely. I have no doubt in my mind that

the meeting to be held shortly will unanimously decide to dissociate entirely with the Royal Commission which is an affront to the intelligence and self-respect of India. In every community as in every country there is bound to be a certain negligible number of toadies and job-hunters whose only occupation consists in exploiting the interests of the masses for their own personal gains. It is no wonder, therefore, that there should be certain junta of disgruntled mediocrities and nonentities in the Telugu community to palm off as the representative leaders. But let it be distinctly made known that these persons do not represent the masses and have no right to make any declaration in the name of the entire community without previous consultation. It is interesting to note that the erstwhile nationalists who figured prominently on the Congress platform should now seek protection under the flag of the Liberal Federation for some ulterior motive. What a pathos!—Yours, etc.

V. R. BHOOSRATHI.

Kamatipura, Dec. 12.

BOMBAY ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND SIMON COMMISSION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I regret to have to repudiate a gross misstatement which has been published in the columns of a section of the Bombay Press concerning the attitude of the Telugu community residing in Bombay. Mr. N. C. Narasima Acharya, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Andhra Association, I see, from a communication which appeared in the "Times of India" of the 13th instant, has associated the Association with his individual views. The Bombay Andhra Association is a purely non-political association having on its rolls members of divergent professions and views and has never entered into politics of a controversial nature. Under the circumstances, one is unable to understand how Mr. Acharya has led himself and the public into believing that the Telugu community in Bombay is inclined to welcome the Royal Commission on Reforms. The Association has, as far as I have been able to comprehend, not authorized any officer to drag the members either collectively or individually into a controversial subject of this nature. I may add that at any rate the Telugu community in Bombay would not be thankful to Mr. Acharya for his reference to them as a community deserving special consideration and special treatment.—Yours, etc.

ANOTHER SECRETARY.

STEAM LAUNCH COLLISION

SERIOUS DISASTER IN RANGOON

RANGOON, Dec. 14.

A serious disaster occurred in the Rangoon river on Monday afternoon, when a motor launch carrying 17 passengers, all Chinese, collided with a steam launch and sunk opposite the Ahlone foreshore. Of the 17 passengers on the motor launch seven were rescued by the passing boats. The motor launch belonged to a Chinese mill-owner named Ah Kee and the victims were his children and relatives.—A. P.

WYATT SCORES CENTURY

M. C. C. IN FORM.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Johannesburg.—A two-day match between the M. C. C. and the Combined Transvaal and Natal Schools commenced to-day. The M. C. C. scored in their first innings 312 runs, Wyatt making 136 and Stevens 68. The Combined Team going in to bat made 37 for 2 wickets before the close of the play for the day.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INTERVENTION IN CHINA.

DETRIMENTAL TO BRITISH TAXPAYER

LONDON, Dec. 12.

That British participation in the Chinese situation is proving a costly commitment for Great Britain is indicated by the supplementary estimates that have been published to-day for 3 million pounds towards meeting the cost of British troops in China. Discussion on the supplementary estimates in the Commons, it is anticipated will give rise to demonstrations by that section of the House which is against British intervention in China at the cost of the British taxpayer and to the detriment of international peace and amity of international peace and amity.—Free Press Beam Service.

John Rolleston, Lord-Williams K. C. succeeds Sir William Ewart Greaves, resigned, as puisne judge of Calcutta High Court.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT WORKERS ARE A POWER.

MR. PURCELL AND LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

"When you will get all the railway unions of India united, I regard it a power in this land and no power on the other side of the ocean can be able to deny your just and legitimate demands," said Mr. Purcell, M.P., addressing a meeting of Bengal Nagpur Railway workers under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. Mr. Hallsworth said British labouring classes were looking forward to true and correct information about India and Indian labour. The message sent out by the British Trade Union Congress was not a message of any particular class workers but of all working classes of Great Britain.

The workers, he said, should insist on their lot being improved. They should fight for better pay and a better standard of living. That they could do by joining trade unions in large numbers and having a sound organization among the workers.—Free Press.

SIX-Shilling Book.

for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to LONDON ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE INDIAN NATIONAL AGENCY, 143, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED BETTER ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—DECLINED ON UNFAVOURABLE TEXTILE REPORTS—RALLIED ON SHORT COVERING—TRADE SUPPORT INCREASING—FUTURES 13 TO 1 POINT LOWER—RANGE 58 POINTS.

New York, Dec. 13.

The New York futures market opened steady on higher Liverpool quotations and improved 23 points during the first quarter of an hour on scattered covering. At this level renewed heavy long liquidation depressed prices on unfavourable reports of the Dry Goods markets. At 1-39 p.m. prices touched the lowest point of the day, when January contract was quoted 17.90 i.e. 58 points lower from the highest price paid during the first hour. At this low level, prices showed some resistance and registered a steady recovery of 26 points on short covering and increased buying by trade was in evidence. The market closed at a net decline of 9 to 13 points lower for this crop deliveries, while next crop months ruled steady and lost 1 point. Spot Cotton declined 10 points to 18.60c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices lost 12 points and closed at 18.30c.

While long liquidation still runs the course of the market, there are signs of resistance at 18 cent. Shorts are inclined to cover at least a portion of their floating interest, and mills are also showing signs of fixing prices on cotton previously bought on calls. It is impossible to say whether values have touched the bottom, however, we are inclined to believe that there is enough room for a natural reaction in the near future.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 13th inst.:

January highest 18.48 (10-16 a.m.) low 17.90 (1-39 p.m.)

Hedge selling. Large buying by trade.

Messrs. Unrigar and Vesugars New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

"Trade interest increasing. Think that prices are near bottom for the time being."

Reuter: "Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later decline on unfavourable condition in dry goods market but again advanced partially on covering."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 13-12-27	5583600	7649000	
Exports to date do	450000	97000	
Stock at Ports 9-12-27	3462000	4692000	
Interior Toward do	2902000	2967000	
Liverpool 9-12-27	1341000	1527000	
Visible Supply 9-12-27	6156000	6892000	
Quantity in Sight do	9286000	11232000	

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 13.
January	18.16-09
March	18.38-08
May	18.51-13
July	18.52-05
October	18.19-01
Middling Spot	18.60-10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 13.
January	18.25-11
March	18.45-10
Middling Spot	18.36-12

NEW YORK.

	New York, Dec. 13.
NEW YORK 11 A.M.	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).	
January	18.36
March	18.55
May	18.74

	New York, Dec. 13.
NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
January	18.14
March	18.34
May	18.53

	New York, Dec. 13.
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:	
January	18.47
March	18.67
May	18.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 13.
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	45,969
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	38,900

DEMAND BILLS.

	New York, Dec. 13.
Demand Bills	487.81

LIVERPOOL.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING—RESISTANCE TO PRESSURE—SHORTS COVERING—FUTURES 4 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—SALES 4,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 8 points and ruled steady throughout the day on short covering. There was absence of selling pressure and the market being liquidated showed signs of return of confidence in present values. The close was steady at a decline of 4 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 11 points to 10.44d. per lb. Spot demand continues poor and sales were estimated at 4,000 Bales.

EMPIRE COTTON:

Empire cotton futures closed easy at a decline of 7 to 5 points.

EGYPTIAN COTTON:

There was fairly large covering by shorts and owing to the absence of selling orders, prices closed at a rise of 15 to 20 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 13th inst.:

"Market shows resistance to pressure."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later declined on unfavourable conditions in dry goods market, and then again advanced partially on covering.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co. (New York cables).—"Balls selling out their purchases continues with lack trade demand."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee received the following cable yesterday from their Liverpool friends "Further Sagging looks probable"

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Opening	
Closing	
December	9.98-03
January	9.98-04
February	9.96-04
March	9.99-03
April	9.97-04
May	9.99-04
June	9.97-04
July	9.96-04
August	9.87-04
September	9.80-03
October	9.71-04
November	9.67-04
December	9.67-04
Middling Spot	10.44-11

SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Scinde Fully Good	7.65
Scinde Fine	7.85
Bengal Good	7.45
Bengal Fully Good	7.65
Bengal Fine	7.85
Omra Good	8.10
Omra Fully Good	8.35
Omra Fine	8.60
Broach Fully Good	9.05
Broach Fine	9.35

COFFEE.

	New York, Dec. 13.
Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot:	14.3/16.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
December	16.25 plus .17
January	16.40 plus .17
February	16.40 plus .17
March	16.65 plus .15
April	16.65 plus .15
May	16.82 plus .17
June	16.82 plus .17
July	16.90 plus .15
August	16.90 plus .15
September	16.90 plus .15
October	17.05 plus .20
November	17.05 plus .20
December	17.05 plus .20
Sakellariadis, F.G.F. Spot	16.95 plus .10

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard	
No. 25 c and f Calcutta.	
December per cwt. 14/7-1/2.	
Jan./March per cwt. 14/7-1/2.	
July/Sept. per cwt. 15.	
C and F Bombay:	
Jan./March per cwt. 14/9-1/4.	
C and F Karachi:	
Jan./March per cwt. 14/10.	

BOMBAY.

NERVOUS LONG LIQUIDATION FOLLOWED BY SHORT COVERING AND JAPANESE BUYING—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

Following a further decline of 9 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 359/- for Broach A-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 360/- when nervous long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 358/-.

At this level Japanese buying in conjunction with short covering, resulted in a steady rise and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A-M. 359, 363/8, 358, 363.

Omra D-J. 323, 326, 323, 325/12.

Omra Mar. 327, 330, 327, 329/12.

Bengal D-J. 293, 295, 293, 294/12.

Bengal Mar. 297, 299, 297, 298/8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 4 points lower, against an expectation of 11 points. The forward ruled steady with a small turnover. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A-M. 364, 364/4, 363/12, 364/4.

Omra D-J. 326/8, 327, 326/8, 327.

Omra Mar. 330/8, 331, 330/8, 331.

Bengal D-J. 295, 295/8, 295, 295.

Bengal Mar. 299, 299/8, 299, 299.

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
To-day.	Total.
F.G.M.G. Bengal	2,200
Fine M. G. Omra	2,800

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
December	235.40
March	243.60 plus 0.40
June	247.50 plus 0.60

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
Bengal 235 D/J.	
Bengal 290 March.	
Broach 364 A/M.	
Omra 327 D/J.	
Omra 331 March.	

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
Bengal	313 307 300 292
S. P.	311 305 294 290
Rajputana	313 307 306 292
Omra	311 304 304
C. P. No. 1	301 304 304
C. P. No. 2	301 304 304
Khandesh	308 328 313

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
200 Japan T. & Co. Nagar 312	
100 Japan T. & Co. Khandwa 321	
100 Hindustan Mill Comptah 389	
100 Arjan Khimjee Aurangabad 312/314	
200 H. Ramabagat Aurangabad 314/315	
100 H. Ramabagat Arvi 342	
200 Japan Cotton & Co. Aurangabad 318	
200 Varilham Bros. Amraoti 329	
100 Jetha Devi Nagar 366/8	
100 Forbes & Co. Nandura 300	
100 Gokak Mill Mathia 296	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready.	Ready.	Deliv. Cont.
			Dec. Jan.
Bengal Superfine	320		
Bengal Fine	315 365 +7/8	+8	
Bengal FG	305 295		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315 305		
Sindh-Punjab FG	305 295		
Wardha-Hing.			
Fine	338 320 -1/2	-1	
Nagpur Fine	255 345 +24	+22	
Yemul Fine	345 335		
Arvi Fine	345 335 +12	+10	
Amraoti Fine	340 320		
Khandesh Akola			
Akola Fine	338 320 -102	-1	
Mulkapur Fine	335 320		
Khandesh Fine	330 315 -5/6	-6/7	
Mathia Fine	315 -11	-10/1	
Nandol/Purna FG	355		
Purna FG	350 325		
Parbhani/Sailu FG	340		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	330		
Burwah Saravadi			
Fine	336 330		
Broach FG			
Broach Fine			
Western MG.	353		
Western MG.			
Camodia	425		
Miraj/Sangli	400	Mr./Ap. Ap./Ma	
Compta Good	400	+30 +25	
Dholera			
Kadi/Virangam			

LONDON METALS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 13.
Copper English best Selected	65-5/8
Copper Braziers	75-1/2
Yellow Metal	65
Seller Hard Indian Brands	22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/8
Tin English Ingots	265-1/2

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

CUBA PRINCIPAL SELLERS

Bombay, Dec. 14.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 13th inst.:

"11-25 a.m.—Our New York friends cable sugar rumours Cuban grinding beginning 1st January."

"9-45 p.m.—America Cables sugar Cuba principal sellers."

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

LONDON.

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 1/6 11/32 to 3.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Market.

PARIS.

Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN.

Bank's selling T T 125 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-3/4.

HONGKONG.

Bank's selling D D 138.
Bank's selling D D 175 3/4.

SINGAPORE.

Bank's selling D D 155 3/4.
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.

London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/4.
London Silver per oz. Ready 29/15.
London Silver per oz. Forward 26/11.

Tone of Silver.—Quiet. China sold.
Bears covering. Market quiet and idle with uncertain tendency.

American Cross Rate dcl. 4.88-1/4.
Paris Cross Rate Frs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 14.
3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3-3/4 to 4 per cent.
One month 4-1-4 per cent.
Three to six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Quiet.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 13.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Dec./Jan. shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta, ton.—
Jan./Feb. shipment sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan./Feb. shipment Hull paid £15-0-0.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Dec./Jan. shipment nominal £17-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 13.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Jan./Apr. delivery value 28/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
May/Aug. delivery value 29-1-1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 13.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 13.
Sellers 1/7-5/8.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Dec. 14.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday:	
This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,817 49,111 43,000
Central India	1,471 21,578 14,253
Barsi and Nagar	3,742 40,123 17,978
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,195 12,280 2,789
Barar	6,816 1,53,729 62,403
Central Provinces	1,218 48,836 9,989
Total Omras	16,259 3,25,781 1,50,472

	18,399	4,081
Dholera		
N. W. Provinces	363 1,06,696 58,991	
Rajputana	100 8,865 6,740	
Sind-Punjab	958 27,354 12,237	
Broach	2,567 134	
Coompta & Dharwar	2,440 9,137	
Western-Northern	2,943 7,173	
Cooanada	385	
Tinnevely & Cambodia	6,207 4,436	
Persian	2,821 2,381	
American	18,590 32,511	
Egyptian & African	6,438 17,171	
Comilla, Burma & other sort	4 7	
Total	17,680 4,74,275 2,72,046	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept to 8th Dec.
In full-pressed Bales Yesterday:	
This year	Last year.
Europe	7,321 1,06,696 58,991
Japan & China	800 80,

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

At 8 a.m. Lady Irwin inspects the Girl Guides on the Cooperage.
At 11 a.m. Lady Irwin visits the Haffkine Institute at Parel.

FRIDAY, Dec. 16.

The s.s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails of December 1 due at 6 a.m.
At 8-30 p.m. there will be a dinner party at Government House in honour of H. M. the King of Afghanistan.

At 5 p.m. Lady Irwin attends a party given by the members of the Bombay Ladies Branch of the National Indian Association and by the Princess Mary Gymkhana at the Gymkhana premises.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

H. M. King Amanullah Khan's departure.

SUNDAY, Dec. 18.

Entertainment by B.H.L. Students of the B.H.L. Sewa Mandal, Dolai at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Sir C. V. Mehta to preside.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a pocket Diary for 1928 issued by the Madan Manjiri Pharmacy of Calcutta.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Craevia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, the 21st instant.

B. I. S. N. DOCKS STAFF UNION.

There will be a monthly general meeting of the above Union held at the Office of the Union at Phirozshahy Building opposite Princess Dock, Red Gate, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), to-day (Thursday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 13th instant and is due to arrive here on the 25th instant via Colombo.

SEANCE AT ESPLANADE ROAD.

At the Psychical Research Institute, at Watson's Hotel Building (Room No. 53), Esplanade Road, there will be a seance daily at 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

A fortnightly meeting of the Indian Chemical Society, Bombay Section, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Royal Institute of Science.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House.

SALE OF STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday, the 14th December 1927 tenders to the amount of £2,925,000 at 1s. 6 3/4d. were received and were allotted approximately 54 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 21st December 1927 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SIMON SHOW BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.
A meeting of the Propaganda Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. at Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad's Chamber, 113, Esplanade Road, to draw a programme of work in connection with the Boycott of the Simon Commission.

BOMBAY SINDHI ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of the above Association has invited all the Sindhi Scouts, Cubs and Rover, who have come for Jamboree functions, without distinction of caste and creed, at a party to-day (Thursday) in Malharbai Hall, Multani Dharamsalla, Bharbhai Mohalla, at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the 15th to the 31st December 1927 X'mas and New-Year greeting telegrams will be accepted by Eastern, Indo or I. R. T. as Daily letter telegrams with a minimum of 10 words instead of 20 words per telegram. The indication will be XLT instead of DLT before the address.

For X'mas and New-Year greeting telegrams to Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State via Eastern, Indo or I. R. T. and to Gibraltar and Malta via Eastern the special charge will be Re. 1-14-0 for ten words or less (including the indication XLT) and three annas for each additional word.

K. R. GAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1927, Dr. Irach J. S. Tara-porewala will deliver the fourth lecture of a series of public lectures on "Some Aspects of the History of Zoroastrianism to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhad-yala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, as under:—Mithraism and its implications."

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.
The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. R. F. I. will play the following pro-

gramme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.):—

1. March, On the quarter Deck, Alford; 2. Overture, Mirella, Gounod; 3. Selection, The Vagabond King, Friml; 4. Valse, Songe D'Automne, Joyce; 5. Selection, A Runaway Girl, Caryll; 6. Serenade, Amina, Lincke; 7. A Veil Dance, Mystic Beauty, Finck; 8. Selection, The Desert Song, Romberg; 9. Patrol, Militaire, When the Guards go by, Valentine.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

Out of the 20 candidates who appeared for the examination of the Social Workers' Training Class conducted by the Social Service League the following 15 have come out successful. The list is in order of merit:—(1) Miss K. G. Corimer; (2) Miss S. Begum; (3) Miss M. J. Kara; (4) Miss J. Patel; (5) Miss S. Gaiakwad; (6) Mr. Victor Pinto; (7) Miss S. Joglekar; (8) Mr. S. V. Chandavarkar; (9) Mr. L. Isaac; (10) Miss D. M. Tarapore; (11) Mr. H. M. A. Dubash; (12) Mr. M. Jacob; (13) Mr. R. H. Thakar; (14) Mr. Ambrose Freitas; (15) Mr. M. B. Talangporia.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

Ladies and gentlemen who are desirous of attending the National Liberal Federation to be held in Bombay in Christmas Week as delegates are requested to communicate early with the Hon. Secretaries of the Western India National Liberal Association at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, who will be glad to issue them the necessary credentials. The delegation fee is Rs. 3.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 50th week of 1927, that is the week ending 10th instant the total mortality was 45 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.2. These figures compare favourably with those for the 50th week of 1926 when the mortality was 525 and death rate 21.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 611 and death rate 25.5.

Out of the total deaths 146 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox, Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

COMMISSION UNACCEPTABLE

MUSLIM LEADERS WANT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

Maulana Kutubuddin Abdul Vali of Ferangi Mahal, Lucknow, Mr. Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Meaher Hussain Kidwai M. L. A. have issued the following statement:—

It is our considered opinion that the British Commission should be completely and unreservedly ignored on the grounds that we cannot leave the determination of our future constitution to any Commission of foreign origin, whether mixed or European but we consider it essential that instead of a purely negative or destructive programme, the first and foremost step should be to hold before the arrival of the Commission a Round Table Conference of all the parties and communities at a central place to frame a constitution for the whole of India acceptable to all the parties concerned.

BRAVE DEED OF MR. JAYAKAR'S SON

SAVES A BOY FROM FIRE

(From an Eye-Witness.)

On Wednesday last a big fire broke out at about 10 p.m. in the house of Mr. Joshi in Akalkoti and Mr. Jayapal M. Jayakar, son of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, aged 18 years happened to be present there. He helped the residents of the house in removing of their luggage and was instructing the five men to pour water to the 3rd floor which was on fire. He was told by some body that a boy was there in the fire. He immediately ran to the third floor which was on fire and went to the room where that boy was standing. The whole room was on fire except some portion of it. Master Jayakar at once took the boy of seven years in his arms and ran down.

CAPTAIN LALOR RELEASED

PAYMENT OF RANSOM TO PIRATES

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Shanghai.—Captain Lalor is on board the British gunboat "Bee". He is the captain of the British river steamer whom the pirates recently captured. His release on the payment of ransom under the direction of the Admiralty was effected by the Scottish Missionary Reverend Forbes Tocher, whose fearless determination and perseverance in the most difficult conditions were remarkable. Rev. Tocher was loyally supported by two Chinese.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT THE SIMON SHOW
INTENSIVE CAMPAIGN

NAGPUR, Dec. 14.

Intensive propaganda for the boycott of the Simon Commission is being carried on in the province by prominent congress men. Meetings have been held all over the place and addressed by Mr. Abhyankar, Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Khare, Mr. Satyadeo and others urging the people to boycott the purely Parliamentary Commission and asking them to abide by the resolutions passed by the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta in regard to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity.—Free Press.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION

SWARAJISTS CHANGE THEIR MIND

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.

Contrary to general expectations, the Swaraj Party in the Bengal Council took a last minute decision not to give notice, after question time to-day in the Bengal Council, of a motion of no-confidence in the Ministers. The session, which commenced to-day, concludes to-morrow, and Mr. Sen Gupta, the Swarajist leader, is expected to give notice of the no-confidence motion after question time to-morrow. While the Swarajists are confident of carrying their motion through the Council to-morrow, Ministerialists claim that they would be able to defeat the motion by seven or eight votes.—A. P.

DYNAMIC PROGRAMME OF
MASS ACTION

SUGGESTION FROM MALABAR

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The fourth session of the North Malabar Conference held at Cannanore, under the presidency of Mr. K. Madhavan Nair, M.L.C., passed a resolution unanimously condemning the appointment of the Royal

VICEROY SUFFERS FROM
MALARIA.L BOMBAY ENGAGEMENT
CANCELLED.

BOMBAY, Dec. 14.

It is officially announced that His Excellency the Viceroy is suffering from Malaria which has been confirmed by microscopic examination. The disease is taking a normal course and there is no reason for anxiety, but it will probably necessitate his cancelling all his engagements in Bombay.—A.P.

Commission as a humiliating insult to India and recommending to the Madras Congress to organise an effective boycott and to formulate a dynamic programme of mass action for the speedy attainment of Swaraj.—Free Press.

PHILLIPINE INDEPENDENCE

BOGEY OF JAPANESE MENACE

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Despatches from the Philippines indicate that the Philippine legislators, led by President Quezon, Speaker of the Philippines Senate, have demanded absolute independence for the Philippines. They remind the United States that pledges had been given of Philippine freedom before American Academy and assert that they will never surrender their birth-right to Home Rule and repudiate the suggestion that Philippine independence is incompatible with American security, in view of unfriendly Japan and maintain that Japan has nothing but peaceful intentions and is in no sense a danger to America and that to raise Japanese bogey to refuse independence to the Philippines is unwarrantable.—Free Press Beam Service.

BRITISH CIVILIANS EVACUATING

HONGKONG, Dec. 13.

Report has been received that British civilians have evacuated Canton. Steo has been taken as a precautionary measure, though so far Red forces that have occupied Canton have done nothing towards molestation of foreigners. Other foreigners are also evacuating.—Free Press Beam Service.

ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

PARIS, Dec. 13.

Monsieur Briand and Signor Mussolini it is understood will meet some time in January. By that time, France would have completed exchange of views with Jugoslavia on the question of Italo-Albanian treaty. Monsieur Briand is credited with a strong desire for understanding with Italy, although it appears inconsistent with the rushing of the treaty with Jugoslavia.—Free Press Beam Service.

Austria is floating a twenty million pound loan partly in America and partly in England.—Free Press.

PEASANTS' ARMY ORGANISED

COMMUNISTS GOING STRONG

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Hankow.—Troops in the important trading centre of Loakow, in Northern Hupeh have broken out in mutiny, and are looting and burning the city. Despite numerous arrests, including numerous women agitators, the Communists are most active in the vicinity of Hankow and the outlying districts. A completely Communist peasants' army has been organised. Wealthy landlords have been murdered. There are indications that General Chengchien, commanding Nanking Sixth Army which occupied Hankow on the 16th November, will support Canton Communists. He is permitting anti-Nanking posters to be placarded in the native city.—Reuter.

SAFEGUARDING INDIAN
PLUTOCRATIC INTERESTS.REPRESENTATIVES INVITED TO
ENGLAND

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It has been long felt that an organisation representative of Indian commercial interests with business connections in England to watch and promote Indian industrial and commercial interests in English and foreign markets is a great necessity. Since the meeting of the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce towards end of July when European spokesmen from India urged that body to develop its political side conversations have been in progress between representatives of Indian business houses in England about the desirability of bringing into being a Commercial organisation which would discharge the functions discharged by similar bodies in India. The organisation will confine its activities to the safeguarding and advancement of Indian industrial and commercial interests.

MAHATMA TOUR PROGRAMME

MODIFIED DUE TO ILL HEALTH

BALASORE, Dec. 13.

Mahatma Gandhi's tour programme has been considerably modified on account of a breakdown in his health. His condition has improved, but as it still gives rise to some anxiety, he has been ordered complete rest.—A. P.

Invitations have issued to leading Indian business houses in England to send representatives to a preliminary meeting convened for Friday when it is proposed to inaugurate the Indian Chamber of Commerce London. The meeting takes place at the office of Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.—Free Press Beam Service.

ACCOMMODATION FOR DELEGATES

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

The Reception Committee of the Congress has accepted the kind offer of Mr. Goukulas Jannadas to entertain Gujarati delegates to the Congress at his own expense. The delegates will be lodged in the Pantheiappa College.

Marwari residents of Madras have undertaken to entertain Marwari delegates to the Congress and the latter would be lodged at Madurai Pillai Bungalow, Mandap Road.—Free Press.

SUFFERING FROM BULLET

CAPT. LALOR PROGRESSING

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Shanghai.—A message from Ichang says that Capt. Lalor is suffering from a bullet wound in the foot. Otherwise, he is cheerful. His condition is satisfactory.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The turning of tide relieved the anxiety regarding Liverpool, carrying off that mass of floating petrol which now carpets the sandbanks at Mersey Mouth. Very strict precautions continue to be enforced. Smoking near the river has been forbidden. All available firefighting forces are standing by.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Lord Inchcape said that although passage earnings advanced by a quarter million sterling very few voyages left a credit balance. There had been for various reasons shortage of cargo to and from India, China and Australia. The cost of fuel, equipment and wages continued to be high and desperate efforts were being made to reduce working expenses without impairing efficiency. They found it difficult to make both ends meet but he hoped that next year the board would be able to recommend a moderate dividend.—Reuter.

VAITARANA WATER
WORKS

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

MR. MEHTA AND DR VIEGAS
AGAINST SCHEME

The Corporation, after giving consideration to the matter of the address to the King of Afghanistan, on Thursday, considered the report of the Water Committee regarding the preparation of plans and estimates of the Vaitarana Scheme for increasing the water supply of the city.

The Committee after careful consideration recommended—

That sanction be given to the making of a detailed survey at a cost estimated at Rs. 40,500 for the Vaitarna Scheme for augmenting the water supply of the City, it being understood that the survey will be carried out departmentally under the direction of the Hydraulic Engineer, the cost thereof being distributed over two years.

That on completion of the survey the Commissioner be requested to submit a report on the feasibility of the scheme with plans and approximate estimates of the cost of carrying out the same.

That the Committee are of opinion that no Jorings need be taken for the present, it being understood that the estimates of the cost of carrying out the scheme referred to in para 2 above will on that account only be approximate estimates.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the report be approved and adopted.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved an amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi supported the proposition and said the Corporation should consider the scheme as soon as possible. He appealed to the house not to be scared away by the idea of economy.

Mr. Jannadas Mehta opposed the proposition and said there was enough water in the Tansa to last them for the next 15 years and doubted the statement of those who said it was not enough for their requirement. Even if there was no rainfall for two years, he said the Tansa could hold enough water. He also pointed out that by the proposed scheme the area would be depopulated.

MR. MEHTA CONTRADICTED.
The Commissioner said Mr. Jannadas did not seem to have looked to the papers. The scheme would in no way depopulate the area. Even at present they had to pump out water from Tansa. The population of Bombay was increasing and he thought they should make provision for the increased demand of the future. If they failed, they would be guilty of criminal negligence towards the citizens.

NO MORE MONEY ON WATER WORKS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas assured the house not to be scared away by the frightful picture drawn by the Commissioner. He was against spending more money on water works at present.

Further discussion on this question was adjourned till Monday next.

The Corporation would again meet at 3-40 p.m. to-day.

CAPT. LALOR RELEASED

ADMIRALTY'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Admiralty announces the release of Captain Lalor.—Reuter.

BAN ON SOVIET CONSULATES

CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S EDICT.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

Shanghai.—Chiang-kai-shek has announced that instructions have been issued to close the Soviet consulates in the Chinese Nationalist territory. Instructions had hitherto been secret, but the outbreak at Canton compelled the Nanking Government to declare its attitude towards the Soviet.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	Dec. 14.
To-day's Opening Rate	18.16
Difference	+ .22
To-day's Closing Rate	18.48
Difference	+ .32
Breach Expectation	268 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

Dec. 14.

Previous Closing Rate	9.98
To-day's Opening Rate	9.91
Difference	-.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.99
Difference	+ .01

RAW COTTON
SITUATIONDANGEROUS TO BEAR THE
MARKETINDIAN COTTON MUST BE
CHEAPER

Bombay, Dec. 12.

In the following weekly market report, discussing the raw cotton situation Messrs. Langley and Co., consider it dangerous to bear the market at present levels.

Americans.—During the week, January and March Contracts in New York have declined on balance 73 and 67 points respectively.

The U. S. Bureau on the 8th instant in their last crop report estimated the final output of lint cotton 12,780,000 bales and yield per acre 152 lbs. Ginnings to the end of November totalled 11,743,000 bales, a figure which appears quite consistent with the crop estimate.

Although the Bureau estimate was slightly smaller than the market was figured to be discounting, the report failed to stimulate demand from either Trade or speculative interests and the subsequent action of the market has been distinctly poor. The reason for this would appear to be very largely due to continued reports of depression in the Textile Industries of the world, the talk of over-production and necessary curtailed production in the U. S. A. having particular bearing upon sentiment at the present time.

Persistent reports of unfavourable conditions in the dry goods market in America having accounted for a decline of roughly 2 cents, the important question now is to what extent has this factor been discounted, needless to say a very open question and one which can be answered only by future developments.

A market has always two sides to it whatever may happen and it is therefore,

MAHATMA GANDHI

OPENS THE

ALL INDIA KHADI
EXHIBITION(AT SPUR TANK, MADRAS
ON THE 23RD INSTANT

TICKETS:— 0-2-0

advisable to accept current bearish reports with a certain amount of reserve as it must be admitted that it is very much more the rule than the exception that important market factors are overdone.

While we at this end are not in a position to give an opinion on Textiles in America, we would point out that the advice of some authorities on the spot, on whose opinions we place reliance, state that the unfavourable turn in Textiles has been discounted and that present conditions do not warrant a permanent decline.

With a prospective supply of Americans for the current season of 20 1/2 million bales and in view of the comparative strength of the statistical position, we personally do not think that cotton at 19 cents is unreasonable, and in our opinion a decline of any permanency would be caused only by a general curtailment in production on a scale that would materially reduce the consumption of the raw material. As this does not appear likely to take place, we consider it dangerous to bear the market at present levels.

Bombay.—As against a decline of 73 points in New York, local Contracts show a net decline of Rs. 16 1/2.

The week's trading, on the whole, has held little interest since business has continued to be confined to speculators.

A feature has been the unloading of some weak speculative long interests which, in the absence of demand, caused a sharp drop of Rs. 8 on the 10th instant, glaring as it has recently been, is still

Our disparity however, while not so very marked and it remains evident that Indian cotton must become relatively much cheaper before we can expect any substantial support from foreign interests.

In the Spot market there has been evidence of some improvement in demand for staple varieties from local mills but conditions prevailing generally in Cloth and Yarn are anything but good and do not permit of anything more than a hand to mouth business.

FIELD GUNS FOR PROTECTING
CONSULATE

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Shanghai.—It is reported from Canton that the Standard Oil Company armoured launches manned by the American naval forces this morning evacuated 14 Americans and two Britishers, removing them to Shumoen. Field-guns have been landed by "Sacramento" for protecting the Consulate. There has been fresh influx of Russians.—Reuter.

NOTICE

TO
"Chronicle" Agents.

It is already notified that the "Bombay Chronicle" is issuing an ART ILLUSTRATED CONGRESS SPECIAL NUMBER in the 3rd week of this month and the price fixed is Annas Eight per copy. All the "Chronicle" Agents are hereby requested to reserve the number of copies they require for sale before the 15th inst. after which date the Office does not guarantee to supply copies owing to great demand.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

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"Bombay Chronicle".DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF
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1927

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The
Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1927.

TOWARDS UNITED CONGRESS

Ever since the lamentable split in the Congress about ten years ago it has been customary for every President-elect to issue invitations to leading non-Congressmen to attend the next Congress session. In accordance with this tradition Dr. Ansari, President-elect of the Madras session, issued invitations to over a hundred leaders to attend that session and co-operate with the Congress. He made it quite clear in the invitation that it was not only with regard to the boycott of the Statutory Commission that he sought their co-operation. While rejoicing at the unanimity with regard to the boycott, he said: "If we take advantage of the opportunity thus presented to us to organise public opinion and focus it on the speed of attainment of our goal, we shall have created a force in our political life which shall be irresistible." He added: "Division in our ranks handicaps us seriously in every sphere of our activity and prevents us from making the will of the people prevail in quarters which control the destinies of India. But alas, the energies of the country are being frittered away because of no unity and united action. The goal of all parties is the same and the differences are mere matters of detail. Then why shall we not put our heads together to work out the destiny of our motherland?" He concluded the feeling appeal with the hope that

the leaders "will not disappoint him in his expectations to see a united Congress." We have quoted from the appeal at some length to show clearly that the invitation was not merely for a united boycott but for something much more, for united action at every stage and in every form for a re-united Congress.

So far as the response to the proposal of a concerted boycott is concerned, it is, of course, eminently satisfactory. The replies already received by Dr. Ansari are almost unanimous in suggesting a boycott organised and directed by one representative body and the formulation of another Congress-League scheme like the one which a decade ago had such a profound influence on the Montford reforms. The precise procedure suggested by leaders like Dr. Sapru, Sir Abdur Rahim, Dr. Besant, Mr. Chintamani and several others is that a joint organisation consisting of representatives of the leading political institutions should be created both to organise the boycott and to formulate a constitutional scheme. As these two tasks are urgent and as the Congress is not united enough at present to undertake them exclusively, the plan suggested is the only one feasible in the present circumstances. And so far as the conduct of the boycott by itself is concerned, there will be little difficulty in securing the necessary co-ordination of effort. There is already a considerable measure of unanimity on the question and every day only increases that measure. About a hundred responsible Muslims of Bombay have just publicly endorsed Mr. Jinnah's boycott manifesto. Col. Wedgwood's spirited letter to Lalaji Patil Rai should reassure even the extreme communists that they stand to lose more than to gain by attempting to steal a march over the boycotters. He says that even ordinarily "petitioning for little scraps of liberty is dirty business and there has been too much of it. You lose your self-respect and you only get despised." But as regards one man begging for more at another's expense and behind the other's back, Col. Wedgwood says with plain blunt, ruthless truth: "The blackguarding of one Indian by another is likely to have the effect of turning them (the Commissioners) against the blackguard." However, there is little need for strong language. The Colonel is right in assuming that the Commission will be boycotted, that the Assembly will refuse to vote the money and that the various Councils, wherever possible, will refuse to set up the consultative Committees." That, he says, "is probably the best thing, for we shall never get on unless you are respected." Evidently, Col. Wedgwood at least has no doubt left about the "Consultative Committees." The daily growing unanimity in favour of the boycott will make it easy enough to be organised by a joint Committee of representatives of the leading political institutions in the country. The same Committee can be trusted to formulate a draft constitutional scheme to be later confirmed by the Congress, the Assembly and other political bodies.

It is not, however, enough to accomplish these two tasks, the boycott and the constitutional scheme. A little fore-sight should convince everyone that the success of the scheme depends less on its perfection or even on its unanimity than upon the sanction behind it. So far, we suppose, all are agreed, now that all are thoroughly disillusioned about the "British conscience." What then is the sanction to be? What are the methods of evolving it? Is it possible with divided councils under a number of mutually exclusive organisations? These are the questions which Dr. Ansari seeks to solve with the co-operation of all the leaders of the country. The response to this part of his appeal is fairly encouraging but could well have been more so. Sir Purshottandas Thakurdas, one of the first to reply to Dr. Ansari, says that this is the time when everybody who can get to Madras should do so and that, as for himself, he will be at Dr. Ansari's disposal. Mr. K. Nataraajan, though we think he is not well disposed towards the boycott, "would attend the Congress and give any assistance in his power to carry out the great object of Dr. Ansari." Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Minister, C.P., "would make it a point to attend the Congress." The Maharaja of Mumudabad, ex-hon. Member, U.P., is unable to attend the Congress only "for climatic reasons" but sends the message, "supporting boycott and any proposal in that connection to make it more effective." He also thinks it regrettable that the Muslim League should have gone into the hands of the reactionary element of the Muslim community. Maulvie Mahomed Yakub rightly says that it would be suicidal to leave the Muslim League in the hands of the reactionaries Mr. A. Suhrawardy says "he is ever ready to sink differences and act jointly in the best interests of the motherland." Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal would try to attend the Congress and thinks that the Commission "is a God-sent opportunity to close up their ranks and render united service to the motherland." Dr. Sapru "does not see any reason why each party should not reserve to itself its own methods of work while all should unite in putting forward some constitution and working for it jointly as far as possible." The atmosphere created by recent events appears to him "to be favourable to united action on the lines indicated above." Mr. C. Y. Chintamani hopes that "the Congress would follow a line of policy that would facilitate joint action by Congressmen and Liberals at this critical juncture." It will be seen

from these replies that many non-Congressmen are more anxious than they were during the last so many years to co-operate with the Congress either by joining it or otherwise. And where there is the will there is a way. We shall soon offer, in the light of further replies to Dr. Ansari's appeal, a few constructive suggestions in some detail to bring about a united Congress. How the union, or rather the re-union, is to be effected may be a puzzling problem but it is good for all to realise that without a united Congress we may spend the next decade as we did the last.

BOMBAY'S GREAT ENTERPRISE

There was widespread regret amongst the citizens of Bombay that the Viceroy was unable owing to indisposition to inaugurate the ceremony of opening the newly completed Tansa Main for public use. But in his speech on the occasion, which was read out to the large audience assembled in the Sir Pherozeshah Gardens by the Governor of Bombay, Lord Irwin paid the Bombay Municipal Corporation, a well-deserved tribute for the "spacious and farsighted ideas" which actuated it in its schemes for the development of the city and the welfare of its inhabitants. One of the oldest and most crying needs of the citizens of Bombay has been the demand for provision of an abundant and pure supply of water. The rapid rise in the population of the city made the task of the Corporation in meeting this demand exceptionally difficult. The various schemes of water supply completed and brought into operation until now have been hardly able to keep pace with this rapid rise. The Tulsi Lake, the Velhar Lake and the Powai water works were unable to function as adequate sources of such supply and when the long thought-of original Tansa Water supply scheme was first completed in 1892 the city was in some measure able to hope that its needs would become less acute. But as Dr. Batiwalla pointed out in his speech the rate of supply per head for domestic purposes was actually found reduced in quantity shortly after this period owing to the encroachments on it for sewer flushing, road-watering and trade purposes. The executive of the Corporation was forced to take resort to the extremely unpopular remedy of providing an intermittent supply all three years owing to this serious difficulty of running short of water but now that by increasing the height of the Tansa Dam and supplying an additional set of pipes a larger body of water can be impounded and rapidly taken off, we hope the last will be heard of this device of intermittent supply. Now at least the city of Bombay can embark upon the co-ordinated schemes of keeping its roads and drains well cleansed, thus ensuring the population a higher standard of hygiene apart from affording them a copious supply of drinking water. It should be a matter of great civic pride to Bombay that it has outdone even America in this great constructional enterprise and that the formation of this pipe track was carried out by a Swadeshi concern. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, the managing director of the Tata Construction Company which carried out the scheme at a cost of Rs. 94 lakhs, fully deserved the encomium passed on him and his firm in this connection by the President of the Corporation.

GUJARAT'S DUTY

It is high time Gujarat held a political conference. We are aware that when the suggestion for convening such a political conference, which has not been held in this once so keenly active portion of the Bombay Presidency for several years now, was broached at a meeting of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee early this month, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel declared himself against the proposal. He considered it inopportune to hold it because there was no programme it could place before the people at present and also because if it was held at the present juncture, "nothing but dissensions would be created." We have far too great a faith in the influence which Mr. Vallabhbhai and his co-workers exercise and enjoy in Gujarat to apprehend that if they set their heart upon convening a representative meeting to discuss and formulate the pressing political needs of Gujarat, the occasion would create "dissensions." At present the band of devoted public workers who were active in the days of non-co-operation have been too much engrossed in non-political work to think of political programmes. This is natural in view of the fact that flood-stricken Gujarat requires much well disciplined public energy for economic reconstruction. But now that there are ugly rumours about a revision settlement in Gujarat which proposes an increase of twenty to thirty per cent. in the land cess and the evil of communal strife from which Gujarat was long spared has raised its ugly head in several places in the province, there is urgent need for the leaders of Gujarat to meet in political conference. They can in such conference emphasize their well-known nationalist attitude towards the Simon Inquiry, they can decide upon a well-concerted plan to avoid by timely and effective protest the rumored calamity of increase in land revenue, they can think out measures to eradicate communal strife. There is a political programme available for Gujarat. The leaders must come forward, take counsel with the people and carry it through.

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN
STATES.

TOWARDS A FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR).

It is necessary to have a clear idea of the duties and obligations of the Indian Princes towards the Paramount Power, towards their relations and towards the subjects of their own States. Lord Olivier, the late Labour Secretary of State for India, in a very suggestive article which he has contributed to "Foreign Affairs" has very lucidly stated the obligations of the Indian Princes towards the Paramount Power. Some obligations are imposed by treaties or by agreements concluded with the Indian Princes. By reason of the position of the British Government as the Paramount Power, the Indian Rulers, and their subjects owe allegiance to the King-Emperor of India and the loyalty of the subjects and their Rulers has been undoubted and unshaken. The defence of the country has been surrendered to the Paramount Power. There are certain obligations which exist as appendages of this military responsibility. There is a third class of obligations which arise from the subordinate alliance of the Indian States with the Government of India. They relate to matters of common interest such as Customs, Post, Railways, Telegraph and Air Force, Currency, the monopolies of Salt and Opium. The services relating to them deal with the whole of the Peninsula. The obligations imposed in connection with their concerns savour of international character and it is absolutely necessary both in the interest of British India and Indian India that they should be entrusted to a Federal Constitution of the Future National Responsible Government.

GROUPING OF STATES.

Lord Olivier thinks that the rights of Sovereignty exercised by the British Government on behalf of the Indian States for the administration of such common services would be voluntarily transferred by the Indian States to this future centralized form of administration. In connection with these obligations it would be necessary to group the Indian States so as to place them on a par with other Provinces. It is possible for these Indian States by their geographical position to be grouped together so as to form independent units of a Federal organisation almost equal to one another, in size, population and importance. It would be necessary on the part of the Indian Rulers to force this contingency and to evolve a scheme for being formed into groups as the exigencies of the future development of responsible Government would peremptorily demand such an arrangement. It would, however, be necessary for the Indian Princes to give up their isolated angularities and to reconcile themselves to the form of a Federal Government. By grouping together the various States situated in various parts of the country, the States would stand to gain and would have nothing to lose. If the States situated in the Southern Maratha country, in Kathiawar, in Central India, in the Punjab, in Rajputana are grouped together for the purpose such a scheme

(Continued on page 11.)

ART IN INDIA.

ITS FUTURE ATTACKED.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL)

(V)

It would be altogether instructive to know the extent to which the Department of Public Instruction have thought fit to compromise their position and responsibility. Who were, actually, the persons who advised the Government of Bombay to be a party to the transaction by which the educational responsibilities of the Department of Public Instruction were offered as a free gift to the nominee of the Royal Institute of British Architects, a body of professionals in London innocent of architectural conditions in India, incapable of exercising adequate supervision of its own members and incapable of affording them protection against vested interests. Is it true that the Institute has ruled against private practice by its members in official and municipal service? Is it true that the Consulting Architects to various Governments, Provincial and Central, in India have not yet disowned their private practice? And, is it true that it has made no efforts to protect its members against unqualified "architects" and against the monopoly and practical dictatorship, in India, of the Public Works Department?

A WARNING.

I seek information, I utter, also, a warning. For, there is before me a list of answers to questions relating to the position of the Bombay Architectural Association, a body "affiliated" to the Royal Institute in London, which, in language and tone, reveals sinister affinity with the language and tone employed three years ago in the Government communiqué. Those who have chosen to explain the position of what is supposed to be an "allied" society "at present generously allow the Managing Committee of the Bombay Architectural Association" members for their examination Board. The Board will, we are told, work "on instruction from the R.I.B.A." The Board will be, they repeat distinctly, "entirely under the instructions from the R.I.B.A." And, with perfect candour, they add "the R.I.B.A. rules and regulations will be implicitly followed." Farewell to all aspirations for freedom and independent growth consistent with the architectural needs and conditions of the country. The Bombay Architectural Association may be, on paper, an "allied" society. In actual practice, it has the privilege and the honour of serving as an insignificant subordinate piece of machinery invented for the benefit of "the hierarchy" in London.

IS IT ACCIDENT?

Is it an accident that the functions and responsibilities of the architectural school, of the Department of Public Instruction, of the Government of Bombay, of the Bombay University and, finally, of the Bombay

Architectural Association have been, so consistently, so systematically sought to be attacked and usurped by those who, in India, profess to interpret the London Institute's policy but, really, undermine in India, its influence and prestige? This does not complete the list of, I should not say blunders, charges which condemn the Department of Public Instruction not only as incompetent but as a willing instrument as well of the entrenched reactionary forces deliberately engineering the attack against the future of Indian art and the free career and prospects of Indian artists. The Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork is, in the opinion evidently of the Department, not sufficiently loaded with honours, promotion in the already fat salary, status and a big establishment.

PREPOSTEROUS AND FATAL.

Has not the Inspector of Drawing and Craftwork for nearly fourteen years done, practically, nothing to examine or study the actual conditions, needs and progress of the students, artists and art-craftsmen under his supervision? Does not the report from the Director of Public Instruction proclaim to the world the fact that, despite the distinguished services of the Inspector, the candidates for the drawing examinations "apparently come with a preconceived notion of what they were going to draw and how they were going to draw it" or the fact that in design "there was astonishingly little Indian feeling"? How does the Inspector propose to remedy this state of affairs? Abolish Freehand! Overjoyed at the several similar achievements of its Inspector the Department of Public Instruction now seriously proposes, I am told, to offer the touring officer from Cairo further rewards. The Normal Class for drawing teachers is, it is said, to be placed under his absolute management and control. The idea is nothing short of preposterous.

STANDARDISED COMMODITIES.

It is not less fatal than preposterous. It guarantees the extinction of the still surviving distinctive art-crafts and craftsmanship of the inborn artistic instincts and taste of the students who will have some day to create, acquire and enjoy the art-crafts as artists or citizens. It would substitute the standardised drawing teachers for alert and responsive artists. Griffiths seemed to have anticipated the danger of the standardised commodities and their sterilising potentialities. He reserved his advanced students for the artistic standards he expected them to follow in the schools entrusted to their guidance. The proposed segregation of the Normal Class and its absolute management by a discredited School Inspector is in conformity with the continued reactionary and fatal policy of the Department.

*Previous articles were published on 2nd, 6th, 8th and 12th instants.

(To Be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Secret Negotiations.

In reply to Commander Kenworthy who asked in the Commons when the Government proposed to make a statement in Parliament regarding the results of the conversations with representatives of the Egyptian Government which Sir Austen Chamberlain has been recently having, Mr. Locker Lampson said that the House would be taken into confidence "at the earliest possible opportunity". This is a very vague assurance. The continued conversations between Sawat Pasha and the British Foreign Office apart from the exchange of views between King Fuzl and the Baldwin Government during the former's visit have been shrouded in a cloak of very severe secrecy. When Sarwat Pasha returned to Cairo correspondents there of British papers were able to ascertain that the thorny question of Capitulations came in for a good deal of discussion in these London talks. So it has and if Sarwat Pasha succeeds in obtaining an honourable solution of it, Egypt will come to have greater faith in his policy.

The Viceroy's Illness.

It is singularly unfortunate that His Excellency Lord Irwin should have been obliged to undertake a strenuous touring programme before his arrival in Bombay. The ring of passionate sincerity and earnestness in his speeches indicates that he does not spare himself in these tours and the strain has told on his health and there is universal regret that he is indisposed and is compelled to cancel his public engagements. We hope he will make a rapid recovery and will be able to continue in good health that arduous programme of visits to the Southern Maharaja Country and later to Calcutta which has been arranged for him.

Cumbrous Methods.

The "Westminster Gazette", the well known organ of middle-class Liberalism, makes a pathetic exhibition of its vacillating attitude on the question of Indian "reform" in its cautious and halting comments on the Simon Commission. In a short leading article in which the intention to hit at the Tories but not to wound their susceptibilities is painfully evident, the "Westminster Gazette" admits that most people hold the Simon Commission "to be an extraordinary cumbrous method of approaching the question" of Indian reform. The journal however, hastens to advise Indians against a boycott and implores them "not to ignore the many chances which are left, from the very nature of this involved machinery, of making their views and desires known". Indians have not taken long to realise that the "involved machinery" means a deliberate insult to their self-respect and they know that "the many chances left" are largely hypothetical. They will seek other ways of making their views and desires known. Besides they demand some machinery to give effect to their views and desires.

Cause Before Career.

Self-respect demands that Indians should at once unite in forming a solid wedge of constructive boycott against the Simon Inquiry. Colonel Wedgwood reminds this country that what is urgently necessary at present is to put Cause before career. There are men in public life amongst us who may be misled into hoping that they can serve the Cause and also make a good career for themselves by agreeing to parley with the Commission. Let them learn from the fine example set by the two popular C. P. Ministers who have quickly realised that the Cause is greater than the career. Both Mr. Deshmukh and Mr. Rao have given a fine lead to Ministers in other provinces by declaring that they owe their place in the Government of the Central Provinces to popular support and that they will not play false to the trust the public reposes in them. Public opinion in C. P. has given overwhelming support to the boycott movement and the two Ministers, true to their nationalist principles, have obeyed the nation's voice.

Much-Needed Warning.

In his circular letter to Labour members of Parliament, the full text of which was published yesterday, Pandit Motilal Nehru gives the representatives of British Labour a much-needed warning. He tells them the All-White Statutory Commission is an insult to India and "can only widen the breach that already exists between England and India". He proceeds to draw their attention to the "curious fact" that Labour representatives are not only prepared "to forget their principles when India is to be considered" but they are actually prepared "to help in the domination and exploitation" of India by Britain. We can understand that the Right Wing of British Labour should feel very toney when things are put before it in this straightforward manner, particularly when a reference is made to the Indian policy of the Labour Government of Mr. MacDonald. Pandit Motilal's sarcastic remark "how far this policy, as well as Labour's Imperialist outlook in India can be justified by the Socialist creed of the Labour Party it is not for me to point out" appears to have gone home, because he is subjected to some spiteful and ignorant criticism by Mr. Thomas Johnstone in the latest issue of "Forward", the organ of the Labour Imperialists.

BOMBAY MAKES HISTORY.

WELCOMES FIRST ASIATIC KING

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM AND OVATION

ALL ROADS LEAD TO GATEWAY

EAGER CROWDS BEYOND POLICE CONTROL

Wednesday was, indeed, a red-letter day in the history of Bombay which is fitly called the premier city of India. On this memorable day, Bombay had the unique honour of according a right royal reception to Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Afghanistan. The uniqueness of the occasion lay in the fact that it was the first time in the annals of Indian history that an independent Asiatic King paid a State visit to this country. For several days past, His Majesty Amanullah Khan, the King of Afghanistan, had become the subject of common talk in the city of Bombay and everybody was eagerly awaiting His Majesty's arrival on the shores of this city. The grand preparations which were going on in the City in connection with the royal reception had naturally rendered the eagerness of the people extremely keen. The part of the city through which His Majesty was going to pass in procession had yesterday put on a gala appearance. All the streets from Apollo Bunder to the Government House, were all tastefully decorated with flags, banners, bunting in all colours and designs. Even the private houses and public buildings on the route were nicely bedecked. Decorations were particularly attractive at junctions where several streets met.

GATEWAY OF INDIA.

The imposing structure on the Apollo Bunder known as the Gateway of India, which Their Majesties were going to land at, had become the centre of considerable attraction. The whole vicinity of the Gateway was decorated in the most magnificent way possible. The Union Jacks and the Afghan flags were displayed in great prominence. In the gorgeous hall of the Gateway sitting accommodation was made for over a thousand distinguished men and women who had assembled there to pay their homage to His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan. Accommodation at the Gateway was divided into several sections with a view to avoid rush and inconvenience. In the open space behind the Gateway routes were chalked out for the military march of troops which were to accompany Their Majesties in the procession. The Gateway and in its vicinity, good many police were posted to preserve order which was necessary for the occasion.

ALL WAYS LED TO GATEWAY. Since mid-day, huge crowds of people were rolling on to the Gateway to secure comfortable corners from which they could have a good view of His Majesty and the magnificent procession. Despite the rigorous order which the Police had maintained, the Gateway of India was surrounded by crowds of over-enthusiastic people numbering several thousands. It can be said without any exaggeration that there were very few Afghan subjects in Bombay who did not turn up to the Apollo Bunder yesterday to pay their tribute of loyalty and reverence to their magnanimous King. There were moments yesterday when the police found the onrush of the huge crowds beyond their control. Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians, all had assembled in great numbers and the Apollo Bunder presented a spectacle of extreme liveliness. The unparalleled gathering at the Gateway was thoroughly cosmopolitan in its composition.

The thickness of crowds was not confined to streets alone. Every available open space, whether it be in the galleries and windows of neighbouring buildings, on the roofs of the houses, or even on the branches of trees, was densely packed with seething humanity. The galleries and roofs of the Taj Mahal and Green's Hotel, and the Royal Yacht Club were all filled with men and women who were vying with one another to have the first glimpse of His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan. As the time of the arrival of His Majesty came nearer and nearer the situation threatened to go beyond the control of the Police who were doing their mighty best to keep the

monster crowds under effective control. One resourceful police officer who foresaw the danger of the whole position hit upon a most marvellous plan to bring about the retreat of the surging crowds. He made the police stand closely in a long row in front of the crowd and then gave an order for straight march. On marched the squadron of the Police and the crowds in front of them had to take recourse to a slow yet compulsory retreat. One very tactful plan in the Police arrangements was that a number of Pathans were posted at several places especially to keep the Pathan crowds under control. These Pathans were far more successful than other Police in preventing the onrush of the crowds.

PICTURESQUE VIEW.

The Gateway of India surrounded by a surging mass of humanity clad in all manner of dresses was, indeed, a picturesque sight to see. The Afghans with their long beards and bulky turbans, the Muslims with their Fez caps, the Hindus in their holiday dress, formed a variety which was extremely attractive. Most of the Muslims were carrying in their hands small Afghan flags specially prepared for the occasion by the Khilafat Committee's Office in Bombay.

"MANELA" IN SIGHT.

At about 2.30 p.m. the B. I. Steam Navigation Company's steamship "Manela" which was carrying Their Majesties, was sighted off the Apollo Bunder. The crowds began to thicken and thicken until at last they spread out of all dimensions. All eyes were directed to "Manela" which had now cast its anchor at a close distance from the Gateway. The gorgeous hall of the Gateway was packed almost to overflowing with an elite gathering of Princes, Consuls of Foreign States, Barons, Knights, Members of the Legislatures, Gazetted Officers and many other distinguished citizens of Bombay. The open space at the back of the Gateway was full with Guards of Honour, and military troops which were kept in readiness for the procession. The following among others were present at the Gateway to participate in the magnificent welcome which was accorded to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan:—

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay; Sir Chunilal Mehta; Sir Cowasji Jehangir, (Jr.); the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu; Sir Gulam Husain Hidayatullah; Dewan

"We have to-day played our part in the making of history," said His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech read last night by Sir Leslie Wilson at the State Banquet at Government House which Lord Irwin could not attend owing to illness. No truer words could have been said. For the first time an Asiatic King—a King whose fame as a benevolent, progressive and democratic ruler had preceded him—set foot on Indian soil and Bombay rose equal to the great opportunity and gave him a welcome that will go down in history. The scenes that were enacted at the Gateway of India, where thousands of people, men, women and children, had gathered eager to have the first sight of the great King and all along the route of the procession beggared description, so enormous was the concourse of the people and so genuine and hearty the welcome to the royal guest. The only cause of disappointment was the route of the procession which was so arranged as altogether to avoid the real city and thus deprived thousands of men, women and children and especially the latter of the opportunity of having a look at the Monarch and his Queen who have been the principal topic of conversation in every Indian home for some days past.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO KING AMANULLAH

Bahadur Harilal D. Desai; the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit; Sir Victor Sassoon; Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Lieut-General Sir Harold B. Walker, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command; the Hon. Mr. A. M. K. Dehlavi, President of the Legislative Council; Sir Justice

Messrs M. A. Jinnah, Kikakbhai Premchand Jemaldas Mehta, N. M. Joshi, Fazal Lohani, Rahimtoola, S. N. Haji, H. G. Cooke and members of the Bombay Legislative Council.

PRINCES.

The following Princes and representatives from Indian States were also present:—

girdarsingji; Raja Dhanrajgirji Narasingji.

CONSULS GENERAL.

Dr. Amadeu da Silva, Portugal; Cav. Nobile Don Giuseppe Serpi, Italy; Mons. F. E. Moulin, Belgium; and Mons. H. W. Hirs, Switzerland.

CONSULS.

Mr. Wilbur Kablinger, United States of America; Dr. A. Lafar, L.L.D., Czechoslovakia; Mons. U. Sudreau, France; Herr Karl Kapp, Germany; Mr. Muhammad Usman Khan, Afghanistan; Mirza Jelaluddin Khan Keyhan, Persia; Mr. Sakujiro Kurihara, Japan; Dr. W. F. Pais, Cuba; Mr. C. H. Harcastle, Nicaragua; Mr. Eugen Stella, Austria; Mr. Giacomo Zino Meli, Sweden; Dr. Manoel Agostinho de Heredia, Brazil; Mr. G. I. Winterbotham, Siam; Mr. J. A. Ammann, Netherlands; Dr. D. S. Fraser, Spain; Captain A. G. Robertson, Denmark; and Dr. Nat. Baynes, D.D.S., Liberia.

VICE-CONSULS.

Mr. W. H. Beach, United States of America; and Senhor A. P. J. Fernandes, Portugal.

STATE DRESSES.

The members of the Governor's Executive Council, the Ministers, the Army Officers were all clad in full state dress. The Princes and Sirdars had put on their usual gorgeous dresses of glittering silk. The section in which the Princes were seated presented a spectacular display of colours. It reminded one of the grand levees which the Moghul and Maratha Kings used to hold in good old days of India's freedom.

GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

At 3.30 p.m. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, arrived at the Gateway and was given a rousing reception. The Governor accompanied by the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the British Minister at Kabul and several other high officials proceeded on board the "Manela" in a special launch.

LANDING AT APOLLO BUNDER.

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and other members of the Royal Party accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the members of the deputation left the ship at 4.20 p.m. for the Gateway where landing had to be made. His Majesty was received at the steps of the Bunder by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, His Excellency, the Viceroy, could not be present at the Gateway owing to indisposition which had not continued for over two days. On the arrival of His Majesty a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery and by the Royal Indian Marine ships in the harbour.

Guard of Honour of British Infantry with band and King's Colour and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with band and King's Colour were drawn up at the Gateway of India immediately on His Majesty's arrival. The Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, the members of the Governor's Council, the Ministers, the President of the Council and the President of the Corporation were standing in a row on one side of the passage and the prominent Princes and Sirdars were standing on the other side to greet His Majesty with all the decorum and ceremony befitting their high offices and the dignity of the Royal Guest.

A RIGHT ROYAL RECEPTION.

On landing at the Gateway, His Majesty was given a right royal reception. The enthusiasm of the huge crowds was at its height when His Majesty came in sight. Sky-rocketing cheers proceeded from all quarters and people stood on their legs to do honour to His Majesty. There was a lot of confusion in that ocean-like mass of humanity as everybody wanted to have a good view of the King. Ladies were particularly pushing forward to view His Majesty from as near a distance as possible.

At the entrance of the Gateway, the high officials who were standing in rows on both sides of the passage were introduced to His Majesty by His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay. His Majesty then proceeded towards the other side of the Gateway, receiving in the passage salutes from Princes, Sirdars, Consuls, members of the Legislatures, and the distinguished citizens of Bombay. All this time, the deafening cheers had kept on reverberating in the concave hall of the Gateway. When His Majesty came out of the Gateway, he was again given a royal salute by the Lancers and troopers who were standing in long rows on both sides of the Gateway.

HIS MAJESTY.

His Majesty Amanullah Khan, the King of Afghanistan, carries with him an extraordinarily imposing personality which hends everything that comes before it. A man of middle height, His Majesty is square built and has got well-cut features. The bright smile flickering on his lips at once fills one with confidence and assurance. His thick eye-lashes cover a pair of eyes with a peculiar lustre in them. The simplicity of his behaviour and the amiability of his nature are things which one does not take long time to discover. His Majesty was looking particularly imposing in his red dress and a red head-gear. The glittering white tuff moving playfully on his red cap distinguished His Majesty from the rest of his suite. The slight baldness of His Majesty's head was exposed to the eyes of the spectators who were watching him minutely and carefully when he took off his cap to return their salute.

WELCOME TO HER MAJESTY.

Her Majesty, the Queen of Afghanistan, who accompanied by Mademoiselle Najha Begum, the King's sister, Princess Noral Siraq, Madam Bibi Khair and Madam Sved Kasim Khan was given a warm ovation on landing. Her Majesty was escorted out of the Gateway by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, Lady Wilson, and the Afghan Consul in Bombay, Her Majesty and the ladies in her suite wore "burkhas" round their faces and were most of them dressed in English style. Her Majesty was also dressed in European style and her dress was immaculate white. The whiteness of her dress formed a pleasing contrast, with the blackness of her "burkha".

BUSY PHOTOGRAPHERS.

It was no wonder that on an occasion like this His Majesty should be surrounded by an indefatigable phalanx of Press and other photographers. There were dozens of them invading His Majesty from every possible corner. For full quarter of an hour His Majesty with that never-failing smile playing on his lips was at the disposal of these photographers who had all the while a busy time.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

Then started the most magnificent procession the like of which this city has seldom witnessed. His Majesty was escorted in the procession by Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, 9 Queen's Royal Lancers, the Bombay Light Horse, H. E. the Vice- (Continued on next page.)



"Chronicle" Photo.

His Majesty King Amanulla (centre), acknowledging the spontaneous reception accorded by the surging crowd at the Gateway of India, gave a general salute to the public.

BOMBAY'S WISH SATISFIED

KING AMANULLAH TO ATTEND DONGRI FUNCTION

He could say with pleasure that his dear neighbour, India, had received him with great affection and his brief sojourn in India had given him great comfort. He would take away with him a very happy remembrance of it.

In conclusion he expressed his good wishes for the continuance of the happy relations between Afghanistan and Great Britain.—A. P.

It is understood that His Majesty Amanullah Khan will attend the Dongri function organised by the Muslims of Bombay on the Dongri maidan (Sandhurst Road). His Majesty will leave Government House after dinner and the route by which he will proceed to the Dongri maidan will be via Grant Road, Parel Road, (Bhendi Bazar) and Sandhurst Road. The

houses all along the route will be illuminated.

A huge concourse of people of all com-

PANDIT MALAVIYA TO ATTEND CONGRESS

BENARES, Dec. 14.

Pandit Malaviya is not feeling well these days. He, however, intends to attend the Madras Congress.—Free Press.

munities will welcome His Majesty at the Dongri maidan, where addresses will be presented to His Majesty.

Fawcett; Hon. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump; Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp; Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar; Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan; Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell; Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar; Hon. Mr. Justice J. D. Davar; Hon. Mr. Justice W. T. W. Baker; J. R. Martin, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay; J. Ghosal, Commissioner of Excise; H. L. Painter, Commissioner, Southern Division; W. W. Smart, Commissioner, Northern Division; Major-General G. A. Weir, General Officer Commanding, Bombay District; Mr. T. G. Russell, Agent, G. I. P. Railway; Mr. M. W. Brayshaw, Agent, B. & C. I. Railway; Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; Sir Jagmohanadas Varjiwandas; Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Dr. Sir Temulji Bhicaji Nariman; Sir Muhammad Yusuf Haji Ismail; Sir Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia; Sir T. J. Strangman; Sir H. C. Dinshaw; Sir Purshotandas Thakurdas; Sir Rustomji Jehangir; Sir Sarupchand Hukamchand; Sir Leslie Hudson; Sir Vasant Rao A. Dabholkar; Sir Reginald Spence; Sir Lallubhai Samaldas; Sir Phiroze C. Sethna; Khan Bahadur Sir Ebrahim H. Jaffer; Sardar Sir Bomanji A. Daial; Sir Mahmohandas Ramji Hora;

sent—His Highness the Maharaja of Idar; His Highness the Nawab of Janjira; His Highness the Aga Khan; His Highness the Sar Desai of Savantvadi; The Raja of Chhota Udepur; His Highness the Raja of Baria; The Nawab of Balasinor; His Highness the Chief of Sargol; The Chief of Ekor; The Chief of Anand; The Chief of Phaltan; The Chief of Miraj (Senior); The Chief of Miraj (Junior); The Chief of Janakhandi; The Chief of Ramdurg; The Chief of Kurundwad (Junior); Meherban Vinayakrao Harhar alias Nana Saheb. The Thakor of Kadana; The Raolji of Mansa; The Thakor of Jambughoda; Nawab Hyder Nawaz Jung, Finance Member, Nizam's Government; The Accountant General of the Nizam's Government; Nawab Karamat Jung Bahadur, P. W. D., Nizam's Government; Mr. Mahomed Ahsan, Chief Engineer, Nizam's Government; Meherban Gangadharao Lakshmanrao Swami of Chafal; Sardar Naharsinhji Ishwarsinhji, Thakor of Ampd; Sardar Bhagabhai Ransinghji Thakor of Kerwada; Nawab Saheb Mir Muzagar Husain Khan, Valad Nawab Ghulam Babakhan; Shrinant Ehimrao alias Bhauasahab Patankar; Shri Jagannath Maharaj Pandit; Raja Partap-

DANGER OF COMPLETE BREAK-DOWN

MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH CAUSES ANXIETY

BALASORE, Dec. 14. Mr. Gandhi underwent medical examination to-day, and under medical advice, he

DEWAN BAHADUR RANGACHARIAR JOINS THE CONGRESS

MADRAS, December 14. Mr. T. Rangachariar has joined the Reception Committee of the Congress paying a donation of Rs. 500.—Free Press.

remains at Balasore, taking absolute rest, free of all engagements.

The doctor's report shows that he has been seriously overstrained lately by his

continuous and heavy programme and that he is in danger of a complete breakdown if the strain is continued any longer.—A. P.

'I AM ANXIOUS TO STAY WITH HIM'

MR. ANDREWS AND MAHATMA'S HEALTH

MADRAS, Dec. 14. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has just received the following telegram from Mr. C. Andrews at Balasore: "Mahatma Gandhi's blood pressure has reached one hundred and ninety. He is better to-day but I am anxious to stay with him."—A. P.



"Chronicle" Photo.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is seen introducing His Majesty to the distinguished persons present at the Gateway.



"Chronicle" Photo.

Departure of His Majesty King Amanulla from the Gateway: His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson is standing on the left of His Majesty in the State Coach which was drawn by six horses. His Majesty had no time to take his hands of his hat, so continuous was the greeting throughout the route to the Government House.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY

(Continued from previous page.)

roy's Body Guard, H. E. the Governor's Body Guard and the 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse). His Majesty was seated with His Excellency, the Governor, in a State Coach drawn by six horses. On both sides of the Coach marched the Body Guards. Her Majesty was accompanied in the procession by Her Excellency Lady Irwin, Lady Wilson, and was driven in a State Coach and four. The streets through which the procession passed were thronged by people beyond powers of description. Roofs of houses, balconies, branches of trees, and even the roofs of tram cars were all flooded with spectators whose enthusiasm to see the King practically knew no bounds. All through the four-mile distance from the Gateway to the Government House there was not an inch of space that was not filled by seething mass of speckled humanity. At least five lakhs of people, at a moderate computation, men, women and children belonging to all races, religions and communities must have had the pleasure of seeing His Majesty, the King of Afghanistan.

At places where several roads meet, the crowds were almost irresistible. His Majesty was being warmly cheered almost at every step. His Majesty never failed to return the salutes by raising his hand every now and then.

AT THE FLORA FOUNTAIN.

From Apollo Bunder, the procession passed through the Esplanade Road and in less than quarter of an hour came to Flora Fountain. No less than 50,000 people had assembled in the open space surrounding the Fountain which was majestically playing on the occasion. From Flora Fountain the huge procession entered into the Church Gate Street and then rolled on to the Queen's Road which is really the queen of the roads in this city. It was really a wonderful thing to see His Majesty's Coach passing along the Queen's Road. Even the ramparts of Sonapur—a place most dreaded by Hindus—were not kept immune from the invasion of eager spectators. From Queen's Road, the procession moved on to Sandhurst Bridge and then through Champati and Walkeshwar Road, reached the Government House. His Excellency, the Governor, received His Majesty at the Government House. A salute of 31 guns was fired on His Majesty's arrival there. The military after escorting His Majesty to the Government House returned back by the same route.

THE FEELINGS.

The grandeur, the vastness and the Majesty of yesterday's royal reception which India, and especially the City of Bombay, accorded to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan, are matters which will never fade away from the memories of those who had the good fortune to participate in that reception. In honouring the monarch of a free nation, Indians have given an unmistakable proof of their supreme love for freedom. Yesterday's procession must have naturally overwhelmed the Indians with mixed feelings of pride and humiliation, pride because they had the unique opportunity of welcoming in their midst a ruler who had won the independence of his country in his own life-time, and humiliation because they were not a free people themselves. If in slavery India could honour His Majesty the King of Afghanistan so magnificently, how much more magnificent would have been the reception had she been a free nation? Freedom has its own inspiration as well as its own lesson.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY

SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET

At the State Banquet at Government

House last night in honour of H. M. King Amanullah, His Excellency the Governor said:—

I have to express to you, Your Majesty, on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India His Excellency's sincere and deep regret that severe indisposition has prevented him from being present in person to greet Your Majesty on your official arrival in Bombay and which has been the unfortunate cause of his absence from this Banquet to-night. His Excellency has asked me to express in his own words the welcome which he offers to Your Majesty on behalf of India.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech which His Excellency the Viceroy was to have made at the Banquet on December 14 and which was read by His Excellency the Governor:—

"Your Majesty,—We have to-day played our part in the making of history. For to-day it has been our privilege to welcome His Majesty King Amanullah on the opening stage of that great journey to foreign countries across the seas, which, first of the Rulers of Afghanistan, he has set before himself. Warm is the welcome which India tenders to her Royal neighbour—a welcome prompted by feelings of friendship towards his kingdom and by admiration for its Ruler who within so short a span of years has done so much to develop and invigorate his country. I envy His Majesty the enjoyment of the panorama of country after country that will unfold itself before him and his interchange of ideas with the Rulers and statesmen of many nations."

KING'S HIGH SENSE OF PATRIOTISM.

But the road in front of him is a long one. Nothing but a high sense of patriotism could have inspired the resolve to sustain its hardships and fatigues. And if India has been enabled to contribute to the comfort of His Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen on the first stage of this memorable journey, India will account it her good fortune. His Majesty on leaving these shores will carry with him India's good will. May he carry with him also pleasant recollections of his short sojourn amongst us. And now I bid you join with me in drinking to the health of His Majesty King Amanullah, King of Afghanistan, wishing him a pleasant stay in our midst, a fair and prosperous journey across the seas and beyond, and a safe return in fulness of time to Afghanistan long to rule to the enduring benefit of his people."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

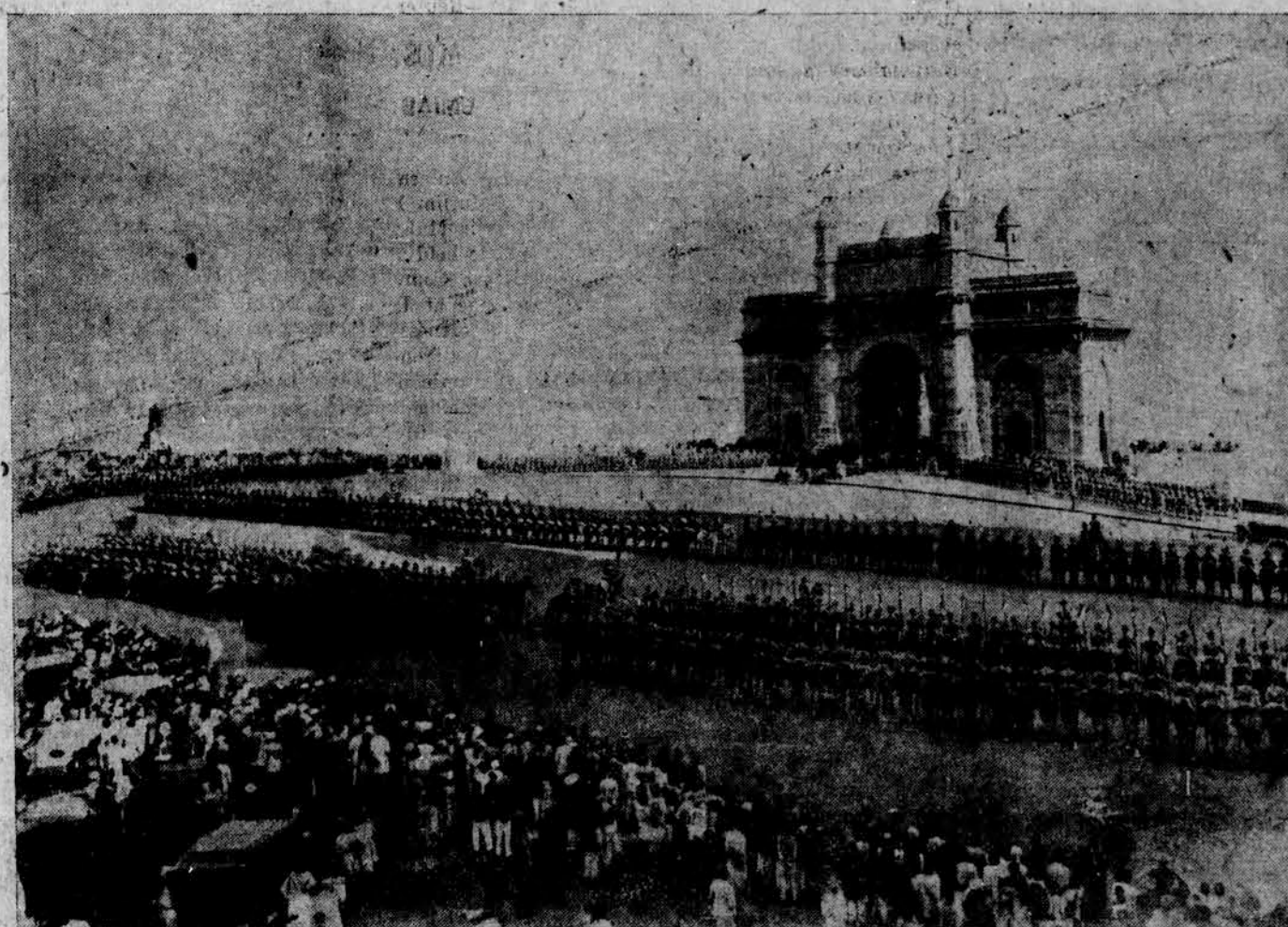
In the course of his reply to the toast of his health at State Banquet at Government House, His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, who spoke in Persian, expressed sincere thanks for the friendly feelings expressed on behalf of India for him and his dear country and for the welcome accorded to him.

DECORATIONS IN BOMBAY

The Assistant Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, writes:—
"The decorations on the route of the procession from the Apollo Bunder to Government House in connection with the arrival of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan on Wednesday evening have all been arranged at the instance of Their Majesties' arrival in your next issue."

DECORATION IN HONOUR OF AFGHAN KING'S VISIT

Mr. Rahimuddin M. J. Tunfeker, salt merchant of Iran writes:—
The people of Iran have resolved to



"Chronicle" Photo.

A general view of Apollo Bunder and the imposing structure of the Gateway on His Majesty King Amanulla's arrival.

A HAPPY SOLUTION

CIVIC ADDRESS TO BE GIVEN TO-MORROW AT 4-30 P.M.

A happy solution has been arrived at in regard to the presentation of the civic address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan. Dr. S. S. Batiwalla, President of the Municipal Corporation, on Wednesday, announced that he was glad to say that he had received a letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, dated the 13th instant, in which he stated that the Government had acceded to the request of the Corporation to present the address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan. He then read the letter which ran as follows:—

TEXT OF LETTER.

"Dear Dr. Batiwalla,
"With further reference to your interview with His Excellency, yesterday morning, I am desired to inform you that every effort is being made to meet the wishes of the Corporation with regard to the presentation of the address to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan."

For reasons which I have already communicated to you, it is not possible for the address to be presented at the Gateway of India, but it is proposed to ask His Majesty the King of Afghanistan on his

arrival if he will consent to receive the address at the Corporation Hall. In the event of His Majesty acceding to this proposal, he would arrive at the Corporation Hall at 4-30 p.m. on Friday, the 16th December, leaving again not later than 4-55 p.m. to attend the At Home already announced, to be given to His Majesty by the Anjuman-i-Islam.

Yours sincerely,
J. KER.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

Mr. B. G. Horniman suggested that as the Viceroy was not going to the Gateway of India owing to illness, the President should communicate with the authorities that the Corporation desired to present the address at the Gateway that afternoon.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—Where is the time now to communicate?

President:—In the absence of the Viceroy, the Governor will be there as representative of H. M. the King-Emperor.

The President did not allow further discussion and forthwith started with the business of the Corporation.

decorate their private and public offices in Bombay with lights and flags in the honour of The Afghan King's arrival. According to the above resolution Messrs. Mohamed Ebrahim Mohamed, Jaffer Tunzeker, at Nagdevi Street and others will decorate their offices with lights and flags. It is to be hoped other Mahomedan brothers and Kokeri brothers will do accordingly on Thursday (15th inst.).

POLICE AND THE CROWDS

The citizens mustered strong and formed a huge line from Apollo Bunder, Flora Fountain, Queen's Road, Chawpaly and Walkeshwar Road. They were as peaceful as any law-abiding citizen would be and awaited eagerly the arrival of Their Ma-

jesties going in procession. There were women in arms, and children and men of all castes and communities desiring to see Their Majesties thronged in line extending miles, sitting in victorias and in motor cars and taxis hired at exorbitant rates but the attitude of some of the members of the Bombay City Police and also of some of British soldiers was hardly characterized by chivalry, tact and courtesy which they owe as servants of the public to the citizens. There was little consideration of humanity for while the constables in yellow turbans pushed people without any cause forgetting that they were crushing women and children unnecessarily thereby some of the soldiers used the butt ends of their rifles. At Flora Fountain these methods were often repeated without the

slightest cause only at the whims of the police constables or the soldiers. A constable had not even respect for the Deputy Commissioner of Police. A representative of "the Chronicle" armed with a pass signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police to pass cordon wished to stand near a foot path with a view to write his impressions of the procession at Flora Fountain and requested a police sergeant to allow him some room to stand which he readily did and allowed him to stand near the Bombay Club. A police constable, however, treated the representative, with slight courtesy and asked him to go away from there although he knew that a police sergeant had allowed him to stand there and his standing in no way inconvenienced anybody as it was behind the cordon line. The representative showed the constable the police pass signed by the Deputy Commissioner of Police but this too had no effect on him. Fortunately, a havaladar came at the time and told the constable not to create noise and step back himself off the cordon but this incident was typical of the treatment meted out to a large number of people by some of those who had to keep order.

WELCOME TO KING AMANULLAH

REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING OF MUSLIMS

Muslims from all parts of India are mustering strong in Bombay to offer a cordial welcome to H. M. King Amanullah Khan, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Shugib Quraishi arrived on Tuesday while prominent among those who arrived yesterday were Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Kaka Husein, Principal of the National Muslim University, from Delhi, Shuleh Musheir Hussein Kidwai and Maulana Kutbuddin Abdulwali of Firangi Mahal from Lucknow. Maulana Abul Kalam is expected to arrive to-day. Many others have come from different parts of the country. The Barar and C. P. contingent is comprised of about 70 men and the number of Hyderabadis is also sufficiently large. Preparations for presenting pub-

lic addresses to-night are almost complete now. The big maidan near Dongri is gaily decorated; about 75,000 thousand tickets have been issued so far and the gathering is expected to be composed of over a lakh of people. Several addresses will be presented in this meeting. Names of some bodies have already been published. A notable addition is that of the Jamia Millia Islamia of Delhi. There is also a suggestion to bring His Majesty to the place of the meeting in procession. It will be decided after consultation with His Majesty. If, however, His Majesty agrees to it the route will be either from Champati to Dongri by Sandhurst Road or via J. J. Hospital and Bhandi Bazar corner. There is a strong wish on the part of local Muslims that the Directors of the Juma Mosque should install loud speakers in the Mosque so that all those taking part in the Friday prayers may be able to hear the sermon that His Majesty, delivers as the head of the congregation.

RECEPTION BY MUSLIMS

Following the magnificent and right Royal reception accorded to Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan on their arrival in this historic city on Wednesday afternoon, another reception, which is in no way less magnificent or spontaneous, has been arranged by the Mussalmans of Bombay. The reception that will be given to Their Majesties by the Muslims promises to make up a good deal for the disappointment caused in the city by the route of the procession yesterday which deprived thousands of men, women and children from having a sight of the august guests. According to present arrangements the function is to take place to-night at 9 p.m. and it promises to be thoroughly cosmopolitan, and not communal or sectarian. The authorities in charge of the reception have issued passes to prominent members of all communities and it is most reliably understood that there will be more than one address presented on the occasion. The place where the function is to take place is a spacious maidan which will on a rough estimate, easily accommodate 75,000 persons, and is tastefully decorated and the Dongri Streets are already putting forth a lively and picturesque appearance. There is life and bustle every where and on the lips of everyone there is only one expression. "We welcome you, Shah-e-Afghan." A visit to the Office of the Central Khilafat Committee will convince every body of the amount of interest that all sections of the Muslim community, rich and poor, evince in according a most cordial welcome to the ruler of the first independent country in Asia. The Khilafat Committee is being literally besieged by large numbers of Muslims of all sections and from all parts of the country, the Pathan from the North and the Moplah from the South, to secure their admission passes. The Dongri function will, therefore, be in every respect an Ali India function.

LOUD SPEAKERS AT JUMA MOSQUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."
Sir,—It has now been definitely decided that His Majesty King Amanullah Khan who is now in our city will offer Friday prayers in the Juma Mosque. Not only that His Majesty will lead the prayers and deliver a sermon. Every Muslim will consider it his greatest good fortune to be present on the occasion. His Majesty's presence at even an ordinary prayer would have been enough to bring the Muslims in their thousands to the mosque. But as the prayer happens to be congregational and His Majesty is himself to lead the prayers and moreover to deliver a sermon the attendance will be all the greater. Now for the most important part of the Friday prayers is the sermon. It is evidence in the ordinary course it will not be possible for all members of the congregation to be able to hear the sermon and it is certain that in spite of their efforts to get seats in the front rows many will be disappointed.
(Continued on next page.)

MOVE FOR A UNITED FRONT.

FORMULATE ALL-PARTY CONSTITUTION.

LEADERS' REPLY TO DR. ANSARI'S INVITATION.

In response to Dr. Ansari's invitation to leaders of public opinion all over the country, replies are being received, some of which appear below.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President, All-India Liberal Federation, believes that there would be so much agreement on the general question of a constitution for India that it would be a pity if all parties could not make a joint pronouncement on the subject. He suggests different parties appointing their representatives to formulate jointly a scheme of a constitution and submit the same for approval of their parties. This should bring different parties together. Sir Tej Bahadur continues: "I realise and have, no doubt, you also realize that on the questions of methods of work there is and has been during the last ten years unfortunate differences between parties. I do not see any reason why each party should not reserve to itself its own methods of work while all should unite in putting forward the same constitution and working for it jointly as far as possible. The atmosphere created by recent events appears to me to be favourable to united action on the lines indicated above."

EXAMINATION OF CONSTITUTIONS.
Mrs. Annie Besant suggests the Congress and the League appointing sub-committees to examine constitutions for India which have appeared and finally to meet and agree to a common draft, the presentation of which to Parliament would be the most effective reply to any report the Commission might ultimately make.

SHORT-SIGHTED AND SUICIDAL.
Sir Dinshaw Wacha regrets that in no way was it possible for him to accept the courteous invitation and adds: "It is my considered opinion which I share in common with many a person of mature experience, ripe judgment, and clear vision that the true and permanent interests of the peoples of this country will never be secured by means which are so short-sighted in conception and so extremely suicidal in their ultimate consequences."

Sir Maneckji Dadabhai feels it impossible to settle differences with the Congress constituted as at present. He congratulates Dr. Ansari on his foresight and the discretion in the views he has expressed on important questions.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Minister, C. P., would make it a point of attending the Congress and is glad at the initiative taken by Dr. Ansari in calling upon all schools of political thought to devise a "modus operandi" to pool their efforts and render united action possible.

PLEA FOR JOINT ACTION.
Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, ex-Minister, wishes it had been possible to comply with the wishes of so earnest and respected a public worker as Dr. Ansari, the more so as is gratefully recognized that Dr. Ansari has been since his early days striving for a settlement of communal differences. Mr. Chintamani hopes that the Congress would follow the line of policy that would facilitate joint action by Congressmen and Liberals at this critical juncture.

The Maharaja of Mahanubad, ex-Hon. Member, U. P., regrets that for climatic reasons he would be unable to attend the Congress, but sends this message: "Supporting boycott and any proposal in that connection to make it more effective." He thinks it sad and regrettable that the Muslim League should have gone into the hands of the reactionary element of the Muslim community.

Mr. A. Suhrawardy says he would have liked to attend the Congress in spite of his declared views regarding the Statutory Commission, and is ever ready to sink differences and act jointly in the best interests of the Motherland.

Lala Hansraj, Arya Samaj Leader, states that he will be held up on account of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Arya Samaj, Lahore. He believes that if common constructive work were devised for Hindus and Muslims it would generate a spirit of comradeship. More stress should be laid on practical work jointly undertaken than on issuing manifestoes which contain either platitudes in unity or schemes of compromises unacceptable to everybody excepting the signatories themselves.

MR. BAPTISTA AGAINST BOYCOTT.

Mr. Joseph Baptista anticipates that the dominant question before the Statutory Commission would be the suitability of the system of Ministerial responsibility to the representatives of the electors in various legislatures. This must be distinguished from the fitness of India for self-government, as self-government may be an autocratic, aristocratic or democratic form. "I am afraid the boycott of the Simon Commission will retard the progress of democracy in India and give a pretext to the Simon Commission and the British Cabinet to restore an autocracy

on the reins of Dyarchy. Sir John Simon is no friend of Indian aspirations for Swaraj. I speak from personal contact with Sir John. Lord Birkenhead is even worse. They proclaim the right of advancement. This means the party in power the party means the Cabinet, and no Cabinet will go further than the India Office and the Government of India recommend. I was greatly impressed by Mr. Lloyd George's advice to get round Lord Birkenhead. He is regarded everywhere in Europe as a just and righteous English gentleman. Good-will to Great Britain will go a greater way than boycott in any form."

ADOPT COMMONWEALTH BILL.
Mr. G. S. Khaparde feels almost certain that the boycott of Commission was not likely to succeed, as the Punjab Mahomedans are against it, the Bombay Mahomedans are divided, U. P. in sitting on the fence, and the Association of Landholders and Zemindars is against it Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians would not join in the Boycott and Non-Brahmins all over India are uncertain. Lastly all parties in Parliament are united and present a menacing attitude. So in the absence of any other alternative, it would be wise to do their best to secure all they can and fight for the rest. He would adopt Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill as the basis of negotiations.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy-President, Legislative Assembly, remarks that it would be suicidal to leave the Muslim League in the hands of reactionaries. They must, therefore, muster in large numbers at the League meeting and mould Muslim opinion.

Mr. Bepin Chander Pal considers the Statutory Commission a really God-sent opportunity to close up their ranks and render united service to the Motherland. He would try to attend the Congress, but doubts it, under its present constitution, men like him could do anything in the Congress. He, therefore, suggests an informal All-Party Conference on the eve of the Congress.

"REMEDY IN OUR OWN HANDS."
Sir Abdur Rahim observes that the remedy for the critical situation threatening them was in their own hands. "What we need at the present moment most is to recognise frankly the differences that exist and proceed at once to settle them. This is only possible if the leaders of the different important communities and political parties would meet and confer, as soon as possible, and agree upon a form of constitution. We want its main outlines and the essential points, whether of detail or principle, which are the subject of controversy at present. That of course is not possible on the Congress platform and a special conference of a few influential representative men will have to be called for the purpose; and, in my opinion, it must be done in time to enable it to conclude its labours before the legislatures are called upon to take any particular action with reference to the Simon Commission. In the meantime, it ought to be our utmost endeavour to bring about harmony of opinion and action in the Muslim League, so that we may definitely know what the Muslim community wants. For otherwise it would be useless to confer with the others. We must first of all put our own house in order—I mean each group—and then alone we shall be in a position to take concerted action."

Mr. Hasan Imam remarks that now that an extraordinary situation has arisen, no one could have been found more fitted to guide the deliberations of the Congress than Dr. Ansari. Mr. Hasan Imam adds that he is for the boycott of the Commission and hopes that there would be no dissentient voice in the Congress on the point. He would be unable to attend the Congress.

MAHATMA URGED TO TAKE LEAD.
Mr. G. D. Birla will also owing to illness, be unable to attend the Congress. He wants Mr. Gandhi to be persuaded to take the lead, and wishes that the Simon Commission would meet the fate of the Milner Commission. He urges an All-Party Conference for drawing up a common programme and draws attention to the suggestions of Pandit Motilal and Malaviya about vacating the Assembly seats.

Mr. M. Yunus, writing from Patna, thinks that the expression of opinion on the Simon Commission has been premature. "You are inclined to think that the opinion expressed on the Commission reveal unanimity among all sections of political thought. From reports of ours, I regret to find that, far from there being hopeful unanimity, there are discordant notes sounded from various directions."

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas expresses his admiration for the courageous statements

of Dr. Ansari. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoolah thinks it would be a great achievement if Congress reverted to its national character. Mr. K. Natarajan would attend the Congress and give any assistance in his power to carry out the great object of Dr. Ansari. Mr. Jamshed Mehta of Karachi hopes to attend the Congress, but Seth Ambalal Sarabhai remarks that he is not in politics. He has no doubt that Dr. Ansari's presidency at this juncture would be helpful to the country.

The acceptance of the invitation by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Narotam Morarji has already been announced, the former declaring that this was the time when everybody who can get to Madras should do so.

APPOINT NATIONAL COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.
The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, which met at Guntur, yesterday afternoon, has adopted a resolution recommending to the Congress, to repudiate the declaration made in the Houses of Parliament, negating the right of self-determination for India and to define Swaraj as full sovereignty both internal and external. The Committee recommends that the Royal Commission be boycotted and that a fully representative National Commission be appointed to frame a Swaraj constitution and submit it to the All-India Congress Committee.

Further the Committee suggests to the Congress to call upon Congressmen to come out of Councils, keeping the seats empty without loss of membership and requests the All-India Congress Committee to formulate a boycott scheme including barials and other demonstrations.—Free Press.

SWARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

M. P. C. C.'S RECOMMENDATION

POONA, Dec. 14.
The Executive Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee in its meeting held last night passed the following resolution in connection with the proposed new constitution of Swaraj:—

"This Committee recommends that the Indian National Congress should take the lead in convening a conference of leaders of public opinion in India, preferably at Delhi in January next, in order to prepare a scheme embodying a constitution of Swaraj for India. It further recommends that the Commonwealth of India Bill already introduced in the Parliament by the Labour Party and awaiting second reading should be taken as the basis of the scheme."—A. P.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MAJESTY

(Continued from previous page.)
appointed. Fortunately in Bombay we are in a position to make it possible for one and all members of the congregation to be able to listen to the memorable sermon of His Majesty. It is only a question of about two thousand rupees but I think with the large funds at the disposal of the Directors of the Jama Mosque it is not difficult for them to incur the expense which can in no case be called misuse of money. I know my request is too late but it is certainly backed by thousands of Muslims. Still there is enough time to make the necessary arrangements.—Yours, etc.
"A YOUNG MUSLIM."

ENCOURAGING SIGN OF PACIFICATION

AFGHAN KING'S EUROPEAN TOUR

LONDON, Dec. 14.
The "Times" in a leading article says H. M. King Amanullah's tour is an encouraging sign of the pacification and increasing prosperity of a rugged and independent nation over which he rules. There need be no fear that King Amanullah will risk a complete break with tradition on his return. His western experiences are more likely to leave their mark in the development of industries and communications and general organisation of Afghanistan than in any social or political changes. He is assured of friendly greeting in England.—Reuter.

KING AMANULLAH'S DEPARTURE

SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published yesterday, states:—

"His Majesty The King of Afghanistan will leave Bombay, by the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's steamship 'Rajputana' on Saturday the 17th December at 5-50 p.m. The arrangements connected with His Majesty's departure will be private. The following officials will be in attendance:—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding, Bombay District, and Staff, the Senior Naval Officer, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, the Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Sheriff of Bombay."

The Consul General for Afghanistan in India, the Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay and representative members of the

MERSEY ON FIRE?

REGULAR FLOW OF PETROL

SEQUEL TO BURST OF OIL TANKER.

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Liverpool is in grave danger of a great fire. An oil tanker broke its back on the Mersey while it was a mile from the landing stage at Liverpool, as a result of which, 8,000 tons of petrol were released. Late to-night, spirit was floating towards Liverpool.

The police have been mobilised to patrol the banks of the river in order to prevent people from throwing lights into the water. They have also been rushed to the landing stage at the pierhead to prevent the people from smoking. Fire-brigade has laid out thousands of yards of fire-hose at the landing stage in case of emergency, and extinguishers are also in readiness along the whole of the seven miles of the dock.

The troopship "California" with 1,200 troops on board is being towed from the landing stage out of danger into the river.—Reuter.

MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSIONS

PUNJAB STILL THE STORM CENTRE

LAHORE, Dec. 13.
An emergent meeting of the Punjab Muslim League which was announced by Sir Muhammad Shafi yesterday could not be held to-day to consider the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League at Delhi on Sunday owing to the shortness of time to call the various members from the districts. But a meeting of prominent local Muslims was held this evening at the residence of Sir Muhammad Shafi to consider the situation created by the reversal of the decision of the Council of the Muslim League of November 20th. The meeting was attended by about 25 leading Muslims of the city including Mr. Perokhan Noon, Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Abdul Qadir, Mian Shah Nawaz and Sir Muhammad Iqbal. Sir Muhammad Shafi presided. There was heated discussion lasting three hours, but the meeting adjourned without arriving at any decision. It is feared in local Muslim political circles, that this year's All-India Muslim League may be postponed to be held at a later date, probably in January. It is also stated that certain members of the Punjab Muslim League are in favour of a sitting of the All-India Muslim League being held in Lahore, if Calcutta insists on acting on the last Sunday's decision. It is felt by them that the Punjab has been insulted by the reversal of the previous decision. Prominent members of the League are in constant telegraphic communication, and the situation will take a definite turn during the next few days.—A. P.

THREATENED WITH LIFE.

DR. KHARE AND MR. ABHYANKAR

NAGPUR, Dec. 13.
Dr. Khare, M.L.C., has received an anonymous letter threatening his and Mr. Abhyankar's lives. The following is a translation of the letter:—
"You criticise our venerable leader. If you do not give up this practice, you, along with Abhyankar, will have to be sent to the other world. Doctor, you escaped once, but now beware. (Signed) Mlenelha Vidhwansak Mandal."—A. P.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED

Mr. Gulabshanker Amritlal, Secretary, Exhibition Committee, Cutch Mandvi, wires:—
The rumour that the holding of the exhibition at Mandvi is stopped is quite incorrect. All are requested to continue interest and help to make it a success.

Afghan community in Bombay are invited to attend.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and King's Colour and a Guard of Honour of Indian Infantry with Band and King's Colour will be drawn up at the Gateway of India. After His Majesty has inspected the Guards of Honour the Royal procession will proceed to the foot of the steps where His Majesty will bid farewell to His Excellency the Viceroy and will embark accompanied by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, the British Minister at Kabul, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, the Afghan Consul General for India and the Afghan Consul at Bombay. His Excellency and the officers named will proceed on board the s.s. "Rajputana" and bid farewell there to His Majesty. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with the Senior Naval Officer and act in concert with him in arranging the detail of embarkation.

A salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery when His Majesty embarks.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order.

STUDENTS INVADE THEATRES

MUCH HAVOC DONE TO FURNITURE

SHOWS COMPELLED TO CLOSE EARLIER

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Yesterday night there was great ragging organised by British undergraduates. Several of them had formed themselves into small companies and invaded the theatre world. Much havoc was done to the furniture of two theatres and they were compelled to close earlier than their appointed hours.—Free Press Beam Service.

ANTI-REDS' REGAIN CONTROL

FIERCE FIGHTING REPORTED

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Hongkong 13th.—Anti-Red troops supported by Chinese gunboats, have carried out the encircling movement and regained control over the whole city with the exception of the Communist Headquarters, where the Chinese and Russian leaders were holding out this noon. Most bloody fighting occurred in which there were three thousand to four thousand casualties. Situation has already become easier. River steamers are moored at wharves.—Reuter.

TOTALISATOR IN MELBOURNE RACECOURSES

MELBOURNE, Dec. 14.
The has passed the third reading of the bill establishing the totalisator in racecourses.—Reuter's Special.

7-2 MILLION DOLLAR SHIPPED TO ENGLAND

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.
Seven and a half million dollars from the Federal Reserve Bank are being shipped to England, to-day.—Reuter's Special.

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Film was found to cling to teeth; to get into crevices and stay; to hold in contact with teeth food substances which fermented and fostered the acids of decay. Film was found to be the basis of tartar.



If one pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove impotency.
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TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawes, B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph.D., B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beeb Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.



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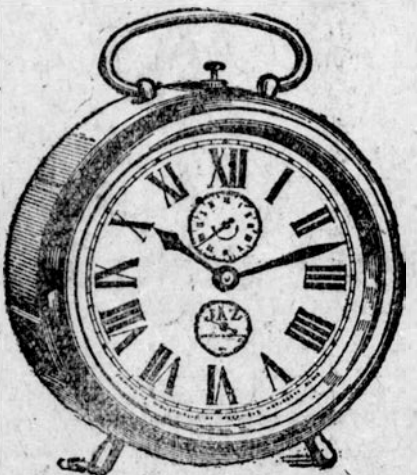


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PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION NOT WANTED.

"SAK" PLEADS FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, November 24, (By Mail).

The following report of the proceedings of the House of Commons relating to the Statutory Commission Bill has been specially compiled by the London correspondent of Free Press of India from a point of view of Indian interest.

On the afternoon of Tuesday the 22nd November, after question hour Earl Winterton moved that the Statutory Commission Bill be read a second time. Lord Winterton said: In Section 84 of the Government of India Act a Statutory Commission is to be appointed at "the expiration of ten years" and this Bill proposes to substitute for those words the words "within ten years." Explaining, Lord Winterton said there was no particular magic in the date and the Bill though making a change in the letter of the Act did not affect its spirit as the life time of the third legislature would come to a close in the spring of 1929, when the Commission would not have completed its labours and no change recommended by the Commission are likely to be effected before the expiry of ten years contemplated by the Act.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald supported the motion for the second reading. He agreed with Earl Winterton the issue raised by the Bill was very narrow. He said the Bill was necessitated by a defect in the parent Act. It was never intended to tie the hands of Parliament in regard to the date. The intention of the Act, was that, before the enquiry into the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms was instituted, sufficient experience should be gained of its working. If the present reforms were worked for another twenty years, submitted Mr. MacDonald, it would not add a particle to the knowledge of their practicability. Operation of the Act had shown where they were working and where they were not. The Government were therefore wise in anticipating the period of the enquiry. Continuing, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said: I find that as early as 1924 we went into this matter to see if even then, we were not in a position to present a report to the House on the subject. Very unfortunate things happened in India in that year which made it quite impossible to approach this question with any prospect of success and we had to leave it alone.

Concluding, Mr. MacDonald made it clear that his support to the Bill reserved to him freedom of attitude in the debate on the resolution for the appointment of the Commission.

COL. WEDGWOOD'S SCATHING REMARKS.

Mr. MacPherson (Liberal) formally supported the second reading.

Col. Wedgwood said: It seems to me that the time for the appointment of the Commission has been most unfortunately chosen. For years we prayed for the day when this Commission would be appointed. We waited until we have the valuable contribution to literature by Miss Katherine Mayo circulated. We have a Commission appointed when every body's mind is full of that book. I do not think that is precisely the atmosphere I would have chosen for the Commission which is to decide on the future Government of India. There is one word more. We have always been hoping that when this Commission was appointed, that when the day came for judging of the results of these ten years and for the framing of a truce between the two great peoples, we might get a settlement made by the people who could deliver the goods by plenipotentiaries, who could deal as equals round a table. Instead, we are being offered a Commission which will report in due course to the Government of India and then to the Government of this country.

Here the Speaker ruled that this point could be discussed only on the resolution and not on the Bill. After an attempt to persuade the Speaker to allow reference to the point, which failed, Col. Wedgwood said: In this case we are confined to discussing the date and nothing but the date. I say the date is a wrong one and that although up to now it was eminently desirable to hasten the appointment of this Commission, certain things have transpired making the season wrong, the method which the Government have chosen unfortunate, and as the use to which they intend to put this measure is likely to do more harm to Anglo-Indian relations than anything the Government have yet done, we should do much better in refusing to appoint any such Commission to get into the affairs of India until we have sure and certain knowledge that Indian representatives in their Assembly welcome this change in the Government of India Act. Without knowing that the other party to the bargain approves also of this expediting of the Committee, I think we should be

doing a wrong in giving our approval to this change in the Government of India Act.

WHAT INDIANS DESIRE?

Mr. Saklatvala moved that the second reading be postponed by three months. He said that the same Bill if introduced in 1943 or 1924 would have been an avowal on the part of the House of the complete failure of the Government of India Act of 1919. To-day the Bill was on the contrary a sort of justification of all that had happened since 1919. Indian opinion was strenuously opposed to the Bill and the Commission and if Col. Wedgwood's suggestion were adopted and the Bill referred to the Assembly the strength of Indian opposition would be revealed. Continuing, Mr. Saklatvala said: Members of this House are under the impression that a desire was expressed by the Indians themselves for an earlier appointment of the Commission. I think the House is mixing up two things. Indians greatly desire not a Commission that would justify the present Government of India Act, but a sort of a round table conference to clear the air to dissipate some of the views which the so-called British rulers of India are holding about India and Indians and not the appointment of the Statutory Commission under the Act as if the Act had operated normally and had now reached a stage which to-day's Bill intends to convey to the world. There are no issues which can be explored with any usefulness by any such Commission and therefore to expedite such Commission is merely enacting a farce. The issue is perfectly clear. Is Great Britain determined to carry on an antiquated, savage system of rule of another country and another people or is Great Britain prepared to let the people of every country manage their own affairs in a friendly way or even a hostile manner if they chose it so. I have said it previously and I do not think to-day's Bill destroys the position that there is no such thing as committees and commissions being appointed, granting stage by stage freedom to conquered nations from their conquerors. Other nations should be free to do what they like or conquerors should sit on their necks. An early appointment of the Commission does not get rid of the belief that the only purpose of the Government is to put a hypocritical cloak on a system of tyranny that exists in India, a tyranny which in the name of common sense and justice ought to be abolished as quickly as possible. I suggest to the Government that they should be bold enough to withdraw the Bill and that if they are not afraid of truth they should appoint not a Statutory Commission under the Act but an independent commission composed entirely of Indians. Let those Indians come over to this country and cross-examine you and listen to your witticisms and advise the House as to what is the exact position. This Bill precludes all such chances of preliminary negotiations and hastens the appointment of the Commission which is hated by Indians, which is not required by them, which is only serving a dishonest and hypocritical purpose of Imperialism and is not intended to advance the freedom of a conquered country which you have no right to govern. I, therefore, move rejection of the Bill.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT IN THE EYES OF INDIAN MASSES.

Mr. Buchanan (Labour) seconded Mr. Saklatvala's motion. He said if the Commission was not ante-dated general election as bound to take place before the appointment of the Commission. It was indisputable that whatever may be the result of the present the Government would come in reduced numbers. Continuing, Mr. Buchanan said: "My point is the Government, which stands low in the estimation of its own countrymen must in the nature of things stand in a low estimation of Colonies and dependencies. If that be the case it can be said that there is no Government standing lower in the estimation of the masses of people than the present Government now stands. Therefore it seems to be utterly folly for the Government that has earned the contempt of the masses to undertake the appointment of the Commission when none can have any faith in the appointers of it. It is better to wait till the general election. This Government has outlived its mandate. It wants its lackeys and its gillies are going to do its work. My opinion quite frankly is that the Government having lost the confidence of the country have lost faith of our dependencies and Colonies."

"MOTHER INDIA'S" DESIRED EFFECT.

Miss Wilkinson: I want to oppose the appointment of this Commission at this

date for the reason suggested by Col. Wedgwood. Such an appointment is unfortunate at a time when certain book has been published. Every member of Parliament has been supplied a free copy of that book "Mother India" (Hon. Members: No, only the Labour members) Miss Wilkinson: It makes my case all the stronger. It is quite evident that the persons responsible for the gratis distribution of the book did not care to send them on to the members on the Treasury benches as they had no need for it. As a result of the book I found a society for women yesterday hostile to India. That was a result of the book. In fact when one of the Labour women present tried to put the point of view of Indian opinion, she was actually hissed in the gathering which included one Duchess, several Viscountesses and (laughter) I am glad I am managing to amuse the honourable members opposite. One is at least glad to receive sufficient of their attention. I would suggest that the subject is a serious one and should not be treated with levity. There is a general impression that the book was written with Government connivance, to say the least of it.

Hon. Members: It is an American book.

Miss Wilkinson: I want to bring out that the present time is quite inopportune. I can say that those in charge of the Publicity departments of this Government and the Government of India laid down their plans well to create an atmosphere that they want.

FURTHER SUPPORT TO MR. SAKLATVALA.

Mr. Wallhead endorsed Mr. Buchanan's charge against the Government of antedating to suit its ends because of general election and said: I believe their (Government's) control of the Commission will be bad. It is already proved that the Commission cannot possibly succeed and it is because I think that the Opposition is making a mistake in giving the Government facilities for proceeding with the Bill that I support the amendment.

Mr. Scrymgeour associated himself with Mr. Wallhead and said: I reckon that if we on this side are substantially with the feeling in India, which is decidedly hostile and resentment regarding the composition of the Commission, then our duty logically should be to reject the Bill.

Mr. Stephen said the measure might be regarded either as an act of generosity or with suspicion. If the Commission, was to be successful and was for the good of India the Government should prove it by a change of heart and show a desire to satisfy Indian aspirations. In proof of this change of vision, the Government should release political prisoners many of whom were detained without trial in order to create an atmosphere of goodwill.

TORY GOVERNMENT'S MISRULE.

Mr. Maxton said: I agree entirely with Mr. Saklatvala and Mr. Buchanan that the Government are making a most unholly mess of their whole approach to the Indian situation. I believe that they have got Indian opinion all absolutely wrong. That may not be a very serious consideration with the gentlemen opposite, but it would be a very serious consideration to any Government who really genuinely were anxious to put the condition of India on a footing that would be a pride to the British people instead of on a footing that makes us hang our heads in shame.

But I must say to my friends who have moved and supported the amendment that I personally hope they will not push it to division lobby because I do not conceive that it is the function of the Opposition to endeavour to take the Government out of the messes into which they put themselves. When I see them in the position such as they are now, my whole desire and anxiety is to push them further in so as to on as possible the whole country will wake up to the realisation which has been very forcibly impressed upon those of us who have the opportunity of observing them from day to day, but which is not obvious to those who live more remote from the House of Commons, that this particular group of men who are managing the affairs of the country to-day have no real genuine desire for the well-being of the citizens of either their own homeland or any part of the Empire, including the great nation of India, which has been steadily misruled by the gentlemen opposite in this Government and their corresponding predecessors in the past. Disgraceful and shocking has been their whole attitude towards the Indian people who have been regarded as merely serfs to pour their wealth into the laps of the British capitalists.

I believe the worst feature of all is the attempt to push forward the date of this Commission so that it will be discussed throughout India when there is a great excitement and when the Commission will probably be met by antagonism and boycott and witnesses refusing to give evidence and all difficulties that make this present time more ineffective than any other time during the two or three years that lie ahead. Their first duty before introducing the Bill was to have taken a wide review of Indian public opinion to have consulted all representative Indian sections before announcing their Commission, to have found out what Indian commercial classes wanted, what working classes wanted and to have endeavoured in

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some way to introduce this measure at a time when they had the maximum of support instead of, as is the case to-day, when they have maximum of antagonism. I hope the Government will proceed and I hope the result will be their very speedy downfall.

Mr. Saklatvala's amendment was put

to vote and lost. Earl Winterton then moved that the House immediately resolve itself into the Committee on the Bill. On strong protests from Commander Kenworthy, supported by Mr. MacDonald, the Committee stage was postponed till next day.—Free Press.



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INCOME TAX AMENDMENT BILL

INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SUGGESTIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 13.
The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has addressed a communication to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Finance Department, Calcutta, communicating the views of the Chamber on the Income-tax (second amendment) Bill, 1927:—

After having carefully considered clause 3 of the Amendment Bill which seeks to amend sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Act, so as to give discretionary powers to the income-tax officer to treat a registered firm as an unregistered firm if it fails to make a return of its income or to produce accounts or other documents called for by the income-tax officer, the Committee state they cannot understand why powers should be vested in the Income-tax Officer to cancel registration. There are, they say, other penalties which can be imposed for such non-compliance with the requirements of the Income-tax Department.

The Committee object to the principle in which section 23A is sought to be added. They are fundamentally opposed to the principle of assessing individual portions of a firm or the individual shareholders of a private limited company. Such a provision is calculated to have the further effect of subverting the safeguards of the provision of the Indian Companies Act, as it will discourage people from floating private limited companies. For a private limited company cannot by its very nature afford to have more than 5 members to control it. In practice, this provision will also offer a great temptation in the hands of the officers for the harassment of the assessee, as in most cases of private companies it is one man, who, as the head of the firm, has the final voice in any binding contract.

Further, the Committee emphatically declare that unreserved powers should not be vested in the Income-tax Officer to pass orders to the effect that no assessment of a firm or association as such should be made and that the total income of each individual partner for the purpose of assessment should include his share in the profits and gains in the Company. And they are also strongly opposed to the addition of clause 5 of the Bill which seeks to add Sub-section (2) to section 26 of the Act. They do not see the purpose of imposing a penalty on the partner of a firm for failure to get the share of the profits of a firm distributed in accordance with the provisions of the instrument of partnership registered under the Indian Income-tax Act. It is not improbable, apart from any fraudulent intentions on the part of an assessee that circumstances may arise which would preclude the distribution of profits at any time, and it does not stand to reason that such a partner should be penalised for not getting his profits and for not having included them as a portion of his income. Under the provision of this Clause, straight forward persons may suffer punishment. Moreover, if by a distribution of profit this custom is not prevalent in many firms.

The Committee are also opposed to the introduction of Clause 9 by which section 39A, is sought to be inserted in the Act. Sub-section 3 of section 39A, confers powers on the Income-tax Officer to enquire into the incidents of partnership of a firm is likely to be benefited by the public and is open to grave abuse for various reasons which can be easily understood. It means open interference by the Income-tax Officer with the freedom of the mercantile community. Besides, the registration of a firm is legal question and powers to decide whether certain persons are actually trading in partnership or not is a question for the law courts to decide.

39A (4).—The form to be prescribed, the particulars to be filled in and the manner in which it will be dealt with by the Income-tax officer are not given. In their absence, it is difficult to pronounce any opinion on the same.—*Press.*

PROBLEMS OF INDIAN STATES

(Continued from page 6.)

would be highly beneficial to the component parts of each group. At present there is unnecessary reduplication of machinery, redundancy of similar institutions and unnecessary wastage of public money. In small States situated near one another, high schools, hospitals, jails and such other institutions are established and maintained on a miniature scale. In every State there exists a uniform system of administration. If, however, dispensing with such institutions, scattered over various States, they are centralised in one institution of each character supported by common funds, the efficiency of such an institution would be enhanced and greater public utility would be secured. If one efficient high school is established or one fully equipped hospital is established or one central jail is retained for the various States constituting one group, such a policy would confer a double blessing in saving waste of money and in securing greater efficiency. In the same way departments of justice and departments of police can be centralised. Only if the finances of each State comprised in such a group are secured and kept intact, the administrative machinery would undoubtedly be run at a maximum efficiency and economy to boot. This is an inevitable result and the Indian Princes shall be obliged to consent to the group system.

Further more in the realisation of a Federal ideal even in matters of common concern, the Princes shall have to adopt the standard form of administration. Autonomy and democracy cannot be tackled together. In any organisation that may be created or evolved in the future

Constitution for the discussion of policies bearing on matters of common interest, the Princes shall have to surrender their right to be represented on such a body by themselves personally. They shall have to choose accredited Agents representing group and selected and approved by all the States forming the group. Besides as the discussion of these subjects would involve knowledge of many technical points and question of economy and politics capable representatives alone shall have to be sent from such groups. As matters of common interest financially affect primarily the subjects of various States, the representatives of the group would necessarily be those who enjoy the confidence of the subjects of the States forming such a group. The Princes have been clamouring against the evil effects, which the policies relating to matters of common concerns are producing in respect of the States. They are demanding a voice in shaping the policies about these common interests. The demand in the abstract is perfectly just and reasonable. The subjects of Indian States have a right to shape the policies and to share in the administration of matters of common interests. But if adequate safeguards are to be provided, they would necessarily impose certain obligations on the Indian Rulers. They shall have to combine into groups. They shall have to give a standard form of administration to their States, which may be prevailing in the Federation. They shall have to submit to send its delegates enjoying the confidence of their own subjects and thoroughly expert to represent the views of all the States composing the group. This surely would make a large call upon the sense of sacrifice, self-denial and surrender of power on the part of the Indian Princes. Would they exercise these virtues? The Princes have to discharge many onerous duties before they can claim an

honourable place in the Federal Constitution of the National Government of the future.

A SUPREME COURT.

The fourth set of obligations follow from their position as feudatories or vassals. They are those relating to the recognition of succession to the rulership of States, and privilege of adoption and the Minority of Ruling Princes, and the management of the affairs of a State during such incapacity of a Ruler. All these matters are at present controlled and settled by the Governor-General with the consent of the Secretary of State, representing the Crown. The future Commonwealth Government would no doubt be entitled to exercise these rights as the successor of the present Government of India. Instead of a Secretary of State, there would be a constitutional Governor-General assisted by responsible Ministers. There is one thing, however, to which Lord Olivier draws pointed attention. He observes "in all such matters the Native Princes have now the right of appeal against the Governor-General to the King. What corresponding right is to be provided for under an autonomous Dominion Government?" It would not however be difficult to provide a remedy of an appeal. His Majesty the King with his Privy Council can dispose of such cases. Lord Olivier has further stated that "all justiciable cases in which an interpretation of Law or Custom is sought as was the case recently in the question of succession in Bhopal, might be provided for by a suitable Court such as either the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council with its two Indian Judges or the International Court at the Hague." We, however, point out that in the case of Dominion Status being granted to India, a Supreme Court shall have to be established as is the practice in all the self-governing Dominions and this Empire. A Supreme Court can adequately deal with cases of such a complicated nature. There would, therefore, be no difficulty in providing a tribunal for the adjudication of such affairs.

ed as is the practice in all the self-governing Dominions and this Empire. A Supreme Court can adequately deal with cases of such a complicated nature. There would, therefore, be no difficulty in providing a tribunal for the adjudication of such affairs.

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RANGOON, Dec. 13.
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EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CARTEL

NEGOTIATIONS BREAK DOWN

LONDON, Dec. 13.
The "Evening Standard" states that negotiations for the formation of the European Chemical Cartel have broken down. It is understood that the German Dye Trust demanded leadership of the Cartel, while the Imperial Chemical Industries stuck out for terms of absolute equality. Negotiations with other foreign countries have also been dropped. It appears that the German group, which are supreme in dye-stuffs as the British are in heavy alkalies and heavy chemicals generally, had threatened to cut prices in all dye-stuff markets and swamp the British production in order to force an agreement, but the British replied that they were able to cut prices of artificial fertilisers in markets all over the world approximately by a sovereign per ton below the German price without losing money.—*Reuter's Special.*

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BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 15 1927

GREATEST DETECTIVE FORCE.

STORIES OF PARIS SURETE.

HOW GERMAN WAR CODES WERE SOL

MATA HARI, NOTORIOUS DANCING SPY.

I asked a high official of the famous Surete Generale recently what he thought of the present organization of the English police.

"You have some of the most clever detectives in the world, but the French system—I mean a chief in Paris directing 2,000 agents scattered all over France—makes your's look like a child's toy," he replied, and then sketched a vivid word picture of how this redoubtable secret service operates to run down a lawbreaker.

For example, Monsieur Renard, the present Chief de Surete, wants to pick up Jules-the-Apache, a notorious safecracker from the Paris underworld, who has just ripped open a safe in some provincial town with a "tin opener."

Monsieur Renard has two distinct duties. One is to run down the authors of all serious crimes committed in France outside the Paris metropolitan area—there is a separate organization called the Procureure of Police, with 900 detectives and 13,000 uniformed police, to handle crime in the capital. The other is to watch over the security of the State—Surete Generale means exactly that—and in this work his authority embraces all of France.

writes the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily Express."

OPEN NIGHT AND DAY.

He guards all ports, frontiers, military, aerial and naval establishments, and also runs down counterfeiters. He also watches for the illicit use of carrier pigeons, radio, and a host of other things that affect the national security.

He is on the lookout for plots, treason, armed uprisings, foreign spies, French traitors, anarchists, communists, and conspiracies hatched in France against foreign rulers and Governments. The Surete headquarters has not been closed a single night for several hundred years.

He has for this work 2,000 "inspecteurs" or detectives, of whom about 200 are kept in Paris, about 1,000 are scattered between sixteen "mobile brigades" in provincial cities, and the remainder are distributed along frontiers and ports. He also has a description and photograph of 2,000,000 French suspects, and this collection of the Surete Generale is supposed to be the most complete in the world.

"I am looking for Jules-the-Apache, No. 645, 323, and I want him picked up and sent to Paris," he says to his chief of staff in the Surete headquarters in the Ministry of the Interior in Paris, and at that moment the whole police organization of France is put into operation to catch the wanted man in his net.

THE POLICE OFFENSIVE.

A score of detectives who are always on duty step to the private telephones connecting headquarters with the ports, frontiers and provincial brigades, and snap out the orders. The frontier has been closed in the twinkling of an eye against Jules-the-Apache, and 2,000 pairs of keen eyes are searching for him in every corner of the country, but this is merely the first wave of the police offensive.

At the same time a special inspector, serves as liaison with the Paris prefecture, telephones the alert to the prefecture, and within several hours 900 city detectives, supported by a host of police spies and

informers of all kinds, will be on the look out.

Another special "inspector" acts as liaison with the gendarmes, which is a national uniformed police force of 28,000 men for the country districts directed from the Ministry of War in Paris, and he flashes the alarm to this organization.

The Apache is like a rat caught in a trap. He may hide in a sewer in Montmartre or a waterfront dive in Marseilles for a few days, but a policeman, or a police informer or a "fence" will trip him up when he sinks out to buy cocaine, or to see his girl, or to sell his loot.

He cannot fight single-handed a highly organized staff in Paris with almost 50,000 policemen, and a countless host of informers, at its back and call. The Surete Generale, which is simply the modern name for the secret or political police of France, has a curious history.

It was organized by Louis XI. in 1462, to watch the powerful nobles who opposed his absolutist tendencies, and many of the "Chefs de Surete" have played a powerful and influential role in French political life. But Fouché was the greatest "Chef de Surete" of them all and he was the hero of one of the most dramatic incidents in French history.

Napoleon discovered, in 1811, that the Empress Marie Louise was flirting with Count Adam Adelbert von Neipperg, a handsome young Austrian officer, whom her father, the Emperor of Austria, had sent to Paris to be master of the Imperial household. He became furious, and ordered Neipperg to proceed to Vienna immediately on some pretext in order to be rid of him.

Neipperg is leaving to-night, but he is going to see her in her private apartments before he leaves," Napoleon was told by Savary, who had replaced Fouché when the latter was disgraced some months before.

The French Emperor had Neipperg arrested when he reached Marie Louise's apartment—Neipperg pretended that he was simply going there to get a letter to her father—and ordered him to be shot at once. He then called one of his wife's maids and terrorized her into carrying out a scheme he had conceived to trap the Empress.

SUBTLE FOUCHÉ.

"Tell her that Neipperg is waiting outside for her letter," Napoleon whispered, hoping that he could seize the compromising paper.

The maid entered Marie Louise's apartment, delivered the message and received the letter, but the story goes that she had discovered the trap, destroyed the billet doux she had written and replaced it with a trick letter addressed to her father.

Napoleon was overcome with emotion when he feverishly tore the letter open and read it.

"The Emperor is very jealous," she had written, "but I love him with all my heart and soul."

Napoleon turned to Savary with deep anxiety written on his face.

"I want Neipperg released at once," he said to the new Chief de Surete, who

had already proved to be very maladroit.

"But your majesty ordered him to be shot," Savary stammered.

"You are an idiot," Napoleon shouted, realizing that the Emperor of Austria would not only be angry, but that Marie Louise would never forgive him.

The subtle Fouché, who was still in disgrace, suddenly appeared in the room as if by enchantment.

"I beg your Majesty's pardon, but Neipperg is now on route to Vienna," he explained in the respectful manner he always assumed in such cases.

"What do you mean?" shouted the astonished Emperor.

"I knew that your Majesty had made a mistake in suspecting the Empress and would deeply regret any harm done, so I took the liberty to tell the officer of the guard that your Majesty had pardoned him," Fouché explained.

"But what would you do if I had not changed my mind," the Emperor demanded, pretending to be angry.

"I had foreseen that and made arrangements to stop him at Soissons and send him back," Fouché replied.

"You're fired," Napoleon told Savary, or words to that effect, and then turned affectionately to Fouché.

"You're a jewel," he smiled.

The Chief de Surete is too busy nowadays to mix in the love affairs of Frenchmen, but he still manages to make a spectacular coup now and then in spite of it.

THE DREYFUS SCANDAL.

It was the Surete, who turned up the great Dreyfus scandal by getting the waste basket from the office of the German military attaché in Paris twenty years ago. They pieced together every scrap of paper and one day they discovered part of a confidential document from the French War Ministry. The investigation revealed that Germany had been buying military secrets from French traitors. Incidentally, all embassies have been burning their waste paper since then.

When the war broke out in 1914, the German army used a double transposition code that completely baffled the French military intelligence, as the double code was entirely new. The Surete, which was operating with the army then stepped in and began to pick up and file hundreds of radio messages that the German general headquarters were sending every night to distant divisions and detached units.

One day the Surete radio man picked up a German message, "Was ist Circourt?" is clear. A German division commander had found the village of Circourt mentioned in an order, but it is such a small place that it was not shown on the divisional map. He had then sent the message to headquarters in clear asking what Circourt meant.

THE DANCING SPY.

The Surete realized that Circourt had appeared in one of the German code messages of the same or the previous day, and knowing this, it was easy enough to look through the eight-letter words, pick out the right one, and work out the key.

The French Army was thereby enabled to read all the orders of one German army for some weeks, but the Germans finally discovered it and changed their code.

It was also the Surete that turned up Mata Hari, the notorious dancing spy. They picked up at the Eiffel Tower hundreds of German radio messages sent between Berlin and Madrid, and one day they decoded a message that sealed her doom. The German military attaché in Madrid had been very indiscreet. Some people believe that he was intentionally so.

The Surete also worked out the German diplomatic code ten years before the war, and the Quai d'Orsay was able to read all the despatches sent by the German Ambassador to Berlin, and "vice versa." The copies of these despatches, covering the entire ten years, are in the Quai d'Orsay's secret museum.

The experienced factory inspector, Kaitaran Pirozshah, Dossabhai, is going to be retired and the post, it is reported, will be given to a Jain clerk. It is a riddle why this post be not given to a qualified Engineer? The Accountant-General's post is similarly filled up by one from the clerical staff. Very recently the claims of Mr. Adinarayan, the State Agricultural expert, were set aside. I trust the A.G.G. looks into this matter.

Rajbahadur Jagat Narayan, the new Chief Justice, is seriously ill and has gone on leave. People here wonder why old retired officers from the British who are between sixty and seventy are appointed in preference to young men who have put in long service in the State.

Dr. Muley of Baroda has applied for the post of Director of Health and Sanitation which place is now vacant on account of Capt. Amin's death. It is rumored that the post will most probably

A LAWYERS' CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Asquith speaking on July 10, 1908, at the Inner Temple Hall said in the course of his address: "There is no class or profession community which has done more. I will go further, I will say there is none—which has done as much (as the Bar) to define and develop and to defend the liberties of England." Then again we find that there has been from time to time ample material for the cheap sarcasm against "the gentleman of the long robe." In English history when these prejudices were put into practice and "the disastrous experiment was tried" of a House of Commons from which all lawyers were excluded" and, a notorious body known as Parliamentum indotum was formed, even Lord Coke declared that the whole of its legislation was not worth "twopence."

In the light of what has been said above, it will be seen that in the political events of a nation and its expected political situations, it is always, as now, the class of lawyers that helps and advances the nation's cause. On the other hand, their intellect and sacrifices are the sine qua non of a nation's progress. It is they,

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 15TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayas
Joshiharaj Jothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday you are good-hearted, noble-souled and level-headed; but paradoxical as it may seem sound and savour and smell, these very good qualities will many times prove harmful to you—a curse rather than a blessing. Your life will, therefore, be full of best comedies, worst tragedies, and serio-comic pageant-tries,—though like Horace Walpole you firmly believe that life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels," or even like our Johnnies who think,—"lay the flattering unction to your blessed souls," as a scribbler, a penny-a-liner, would say to swell his columns in the "copy"—that the present life of India may be a tragedy to the "Extremists" or "Nationalists," but they who monopolise the wisdom and common-sense in Bharat-bhoomi think it is a comedy under the aegis of the royal and loyal jesters of Whitehall. The world will be very exacting with you; and fate will put you to the severest test. My heart goes out to you in all your manifold afflictions. You are a modern Job, who told his friends who had professedly come to comfort him but whose silly effusions distracted him the more, "miserable comforters are ye all!" But don't call me also such—otherwise you will be making a Himalayan blunder in incurring the wrath of the Himalayan oracle on your distressed head. You may not relish my plain-speaking, however bitter it may be. If you prefer sweet, honeyed words go to the nonagenarian gipsy woman at North Hornby-road who will tell you beautiful sweet words or words of the Delphian Oracle pattern, which may mean anything, something, or nothing!

more than anybody else, who are directly conscious of the rights of the people and the duties of the State and the injustice done by the latter to the former. It is they that have to plead the nation's cause against the foreign Bureaucracy. In view of the great importance of the class, no one will deny that it is absolutely necessary that it should be well organised.

To achieve the above object, it would be necessary to convene a conference of lawyers, preferably at a place like Poona, which always takes lead in starting new social and political activities. In view of the fact that the past political workers like Sir Pherozshah Mehta, Lok. Tilak, Justice M. G. Ranade and others and even the present ones are drawn from the bar, we hope that no one will disagree with the above proposal.

Yours, etc.,
L. R. PHADNIS,
C. V. PENDSE.

be given to a candidate from the U.P. Dr. M. B. Reghe, the late District Magistrate of Indore, who had to leave State service on account of friction with Gulam Mahomed, and who was not permitted to practice at Indore, has at last succeeded in getting a sanad of a vakil in Indore State.

"HERALD'S" ATTITUDE CONDEMNED.

"WHAT ARE YOUR CREDENTIALS?"

MR. AMRITLAL'S QUESTIONS FOR MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Balwantrai G. Mehta, Secretary Indian States' People's Conference, send us for publication the following concluding portion of the speech delivered by Mr. Amritlal D. Seth at the public meeting of the people of Indian States held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Tuesday:

"Now I wish to allude to the attacks directed against this Conference and its organisers by Mr. Horniman in his newspaper. I was thinking over the matter for the last three days and was postponing it every day whether I should not drop the matter altogether. I thought and thought and I have come to the conclusion that it is imperative that we should in the interests of the seventy millions of people of Indian States repudiate the attitude taken up by him. We have no fears about the successful holding of the Conference. That does not depend upon what Mr. Horniman says or does. Wrongs suffered by the people of States are so grievous and the sufferings that they are undergoing every day of their life in States are so terrible that no number of Hornimans can come in the way of crying out against their wrongs. I mean, no mischief, no lies, no ridicule, nothing from any one, can come in the way of holding, and successful holding, of the Conference. But the harm it has done is in another direction. As a paper of nationalist reputation, the word that it has printed would be treasured by those interested as the word of independent opinion and the Maharajas and the Government men will use it to say that the Conference represented no body and, therefore, it should be disregarded. That is the mischief Mr. Horniman has done, that is the handle the enemies. That is the reason why it deserves to be seriously dealt with.

While doing it, let me assure you that I have not for a moment forgotten his services. Particularly I have been a worshipper of his journalism these years of my life. It was he who initiated the way of vigorous and fearless journalism in this province, if not in this country, and a good deal of fearlessness in our journalism owes its inspiration to him. For a man of this past I have to-day to speak which I would never have done had the interest of 70 millions of our dumb countrymen not demanded it.

Coming to it, Mr. Horniman has called this Conference "A farce of the few," "an audacious imposition" and its organisers has been named as "Want-to-be-leaders," "self-styled leaders," etc., and he has gone to the length of saying that the people should repudiate the Conference and the President should resign the presidency. I hope Mr. Horniman has waited sufficiently enough to find, and he should now declare, that no one has repudiated the Conference or its leaders and that the President has not resigned his post. Not only that, in meetings the people have acclaimed the idea of the Conference and the enthusiasm for the cause is showing signs that would bewilder Mr. Horniman and his paper.

ORGANISERS OF THE CONFERENCE.

I am coming to the organisers of this Conference. Taking from the North, Shri Pathikji and Ramnarainji with a band of Rajputana workers; are they those "want-to-be-leaders"? Pathikji's record of sufferings and services is shining enough for everyone who has eyes to see the light. Dr. Sumant representing the People's Conference of Baroda State. Is he a man who deserves any introduction? When the Baroda contingent headed by no less a person than the Rajkumar Dhairysinhji will attend the Conference Mr. Horniman would possibly have to lay his hands on his head in utter hopelessness. Mr. Manilal Kethari whom the whole country knows, is he a "want-to-be-leader"? Messrs. G. B. Trivedi and B. G. Mehta, President and Secretary of the Bhavnagar People's Conference, are they to be introduced anew? Amritlal Thakkar than whom there is no servant now exists amongst us and Kathiawar, and who is

thiawar Political Conference at Porbander in January next, is he the man who wants to be a "leader"?

Professor Shah, the Secretary of Cutchi People's Conference, is he in running for the leadership? Messrs. Keikar, Abhyankar and Patwardhan, representatives of the Deccan States' Conference—is it necessary to examine their credentials?

Raghavendra Rao whose exposure of the doings in Hyderabad has been a page of history, and lastly our friend Mr. Gundappa, the Editor of "Karnatak" and a patriot of Mysore,—are they among the few that are for the farce?

I do not want to give a long list. I say merely this that Mr. Horniman has shown grossest ignorance of the state of affairs in Indian States.

He may be a great publicist with a stock of information necessary for politics of British India. He may have any place in the public life of Bombay. I have no quarrel with all that. But what does he know of conditions prevailing in Indian States? What is his study? What is his experience? What are his services to us? What is his claim over us? On what authority has he come forward to advise us, the people of States? In a word, I say, Mr. Horniman, your credentials please.

We all know his fight and interest for Nabha. We can understand it. But the patronage of a Maharaja or a State does not confer a right on any one to speak for or in the name of the people of States. He may be speaking for Maharajas or States. As a paper conducted under the patronage of a Maharaja he may claim that privilege to speak for them or in their name. But to us it is a positive disqualification. We do not want to be imposed upon by a journal under the patronage of a Maharaja. Had it not been for the fact that we have never owned him nor have ever established him as our worker, we could have passed a resolution disowning or repudiating him as such. Any way, the imposition is his, the audacity is his; and if anyone deserves a repudiation it is he who deserves it. We thought that our cause is such that any one with an idea of service to the poor and down-trodden would come to our aid. We expect it from all Nationalist papers. But, times are changing.

I do not want to say more but I will say this that Mr. Horniman is a comedy. We all pity it.

SANSKRIT PATHSHALA IN ORBUNDER

(From Our Correspondent.)

According to the will of the late Mrs. Manekbai B. Shrivji, Mr. Valabhadas Chaturbhji Shrivji of Bombay, a trustee and nephew of hers, has arranged for the establishment of a Sanskrit Pathshala to be established at Porbander. H.H. the Maharana performed the ceremony according to Vedic rites.

In his address to the gathering Mr. Valabhadas referred to the good work done by late Mrs. Manekbai and to the kind help rendered by the royal family whenever necessary.

H.H. the Maharana of Porbander, in performing the ceremony, made a very earnest speech. He alluded to the ideals of Sanskrit Literature, its greatness, glory and necessity. H.H. congratulated Mr. Valabhadas on his zeal for the great establishment, wished peace to the soul of the late Manekbai, and declared his earnest desire to help the doers of public good in every way.

Mr. Valabhadas thanked His Highness and other eminent guests such as the Trakoon Sahab of Chuda and the State officials and those present. After the distribution of prizes to the students and other Pandits, the gathering dispersed.

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INDORE NOTES.

EX-MAHARAJA'S RETURN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 10.

I hear that the ex-Maharaja Shree Tejaji Rao Holker is shortly coming to Indore via Tuticorin from Europe. The Household Department is busily engaged in making preparations at Barwah palace for H.H.'s reception. The ex-Maharaja's Secretary Mr. Abdul Rashid, and his two brothers-in-law, Sardars Zennane and Boliassab, have already started for India and are expected to arrive in Bombay on the 10th instant. People of Indore are much disappointed to find that H.H. the young Maharaja, who was expected here during the cold season has abandoned his trip to India. Loyal Indorians are not keen that their young ruler should spend his time at Oxford and quality for

higher academic distinctions. They do not want him to be anglicised under the influence of his European tutor Mr. Hardy. People here are very anxious that H.H. Yeshvanyrao Maharaja comes to Indore and gets a practical training in the administration of his State. It is high time, States subjects think, the youthful Maharaja got a thorough grounding in every department of his State, so as to discriminate who are capable officers.

The Industry and Commerce Department under the European head, Mr. C. R. Palouret, is proving a great incubus to the Holker administration. I hear the electric installation of the State is now handed to Mr. Palouret. People here have doubts how far this step will lead to success. Indorians wonder why no Indian is appointed to this post? It is high time a committee of enquiry is appointed to examine how far Mr. Palouret's Directorship has benefited the Holker State.